

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A Monthly Magazine for the Fruit Growing Farmer and His Family.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

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Principles for Prolific Peach Production

By Charles E. Bassett, Michigan.

I am a commercial peach grower in the Michigan fruit belt. We attempt no fancy methods—every dollar expended and every hour's work devoted to the business is looked upon as an investment. With most of us, peach production is a "bread and butter" affair.

While a good loam is our ideal, we have good orchards on nearly all kinds of soil. We demand that all peach lands shall be well drained, both as to air and water, and, as moderate elevations tend to furnish both a good air circulation and water drainage, high or elevated lands are preferred.

The ground to receive our baby trees must be well stocked in advance with suitable food to give them a vigorous start. Plowing under clover or other nitrogenous crops, before setting the trees, furnishes humus, which is especially valuable in making the ground spongy—capable of holding large quantities of water.

Varieties

The choice of varieties is largely a local matter. Select those which do best in your locality and which supply the demands of your market. The large plantings of peach in Georgia, Texas, etc., have caused us to discard the early varieties, especially the clingings. In our section the best commercial orchards include such kinds as the Yellow St. John, Engle's Mammoth, Conklin, Fitzgerald, Elberta, Kalamazoo, Smock and Salway—all yellow varieties. The Champion is one of the leading white kinds, but our market calls for large, high colored, yellow peaches. Such kinds as the Barnard, Crosby and Gold Drop are excellent in quality, but are too small, under ordinary cultivation, to be wanted by our buyers. Despite its poor quality, the size, color and shipping ability of Elberta make it the leading market peach.

Cultivation

Our main object being quick and large returns, we do our utmost to force a strong, sound growth from the start by cultivation early in the season. Corn is commonly grown the first two seasons between the trees, the loss of fertility occasioned by the feeding of the corn being partly balanced by the corn's shade to the trees from the scalding rays of the sun. The trees are headed low—not over eighteen inches from the ground—and this calls for special tools in cultivating. The extension disc harrow and the extension fine tooth drag are some of the best tools after the second year, when the trees are given the whole of the ground. Cultivation must be kept up each week to save soil moisture and make more plant food available by bringing the small particles of soil in contact with the air.

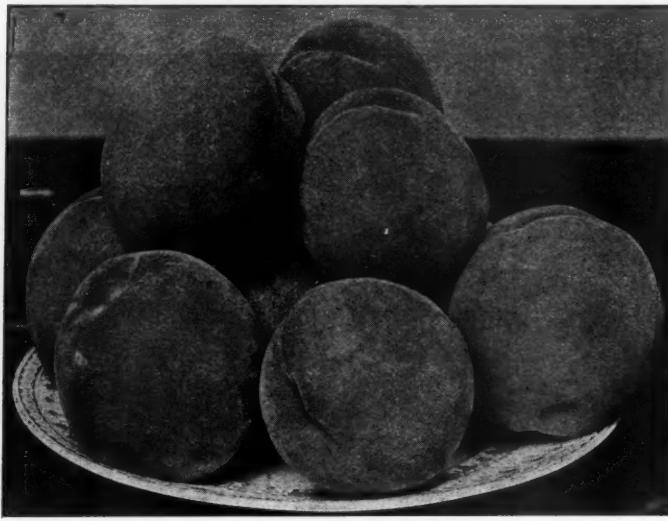
Pruning and Thinning

Just as a fond parent corrects in his infant child any faults that may appear, so the true lover of trees, from the very first season, rubs off any buds that appear where a limb or twig is not desired, and he thus forms a correct head. A common mistake is to leave the forming of the head of the tree until it is three or four years old, when good sized limbs must be cut off, leaving large scars that are hard to heal and which often leave a weakness. Allowing unnecessary limbs to grow is also a great waste of plant energy. In fact our former methods of horticulture seem to have been based upon the principles of forestry rather than upon those of fruit production. The engineer who would attempt to run a ten horse power engine with a five horse power boiler would be no more lacking in judgment than is the fruit grower who permits his tree to over-balance the root system that is called upon to sustain it. Build up that root system by continuous and intelligent feeding and then restrict the labor of the tree by severe and annual pruning and thinning. Prune so as to open the tops, so that free sunshine may reach all of the

fruit and so paint upon their cheeks those beautiful colors which are eagerly sought after by purchasers.

We prune our bearing orchards during the dormant period, preferably in March, after the hardest freezes are over. Many get good results by spring or even summer pruning, and one of the most profitable orchards I have ever seen has always been pruned in the fall! However, I am inclined to attribute the fine results in the latter case to the severity of the pruning, rather than to the time when it was done. Much of the thinning can be done by severe pruning, but even after that has been done the expense of pick-

ing off the surplus peaches by hand will often be considerable. This thinning is essential and must be done before the pit hardens. The production of seed is a most exhaustive process and the trees must be given all possible relief, by reducing the number of fruits. Stronger and longer lived trees, larger sized fruits and doubled profits will thereby result.


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Diseases and Insects

Curl leaf develops during cool, moist weather, but a thorough spraying of the dormant trees in March with a solution of two pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) to fifty gallons (wine measure) of water is a sure preventive. Since we have been using lime-sulphur to destroy the San Jose scale on our trees, we find that it is equally as effective in controlling the leaf curl.

Yellows and "little peach" are deadly diseases of unknown origin. There is no known cure and the only safe course is to cut down and destroy by fire all diseased trees as soon as discovered. These diseases can only in that way be held in check, but "experimenting" with these diseases has cost many a grower his entire orchard.

The annual "grubbing" of the base of the trees, to destroy the borer, is also necessary—sometimes twice in the season.

Fertilizers

Stable manure is all right to secure rapid wood growth, but its continued use in large quantities produces wood that is soft and tender—easily injured by the cold winters. In our exclusive fruit section, we do not have enough stable manure on our farms to make it possible to do much of this kind of "damage." Fertilizers that are rich in potash and phosphoric acid are most valuable, such as unleached wood ashes and ground bone. We find great profit from the use of commercial fertilizers, the foundation of which is usually muriate of potash and ground bone from the packing houses.

Cover Crops

About the middle or last of August

we sow some cover crop in the orchards. Oats and barley have been very good, but the sand vetch is now most popular, as it makes a mammoth growth and also adds considerable nitrogen to the soil, it belonging to the class of legumes.

When it first begins to grow, this cover crop acts as a "robber" crop, taking up the soil moisture and available fertility at a time when we want the trees to stop growing and to ripen their new wood. Later this cover crop acts as a blanket, to hold the leaves and snow, preventing bare spots on exposed knolls and the consequent deep freezing and root injury. In the spring this cover crop furnishes considerable humus to be turned under and thus improve the mechanical condition of the soil. Clovers would be even better for this purpose, as they furnish considerable plant food, but they have to be left too late in the spring if they get much growth, and they are then robbing the

or other fruits and thus can get a higher price than he would if he had a large orchard, in which case he would have to sell at wholesale and would have to ship.

As regards selling apples much depends upon the locality of the orchard. There are favorite apple growing sections of New York state, and of other states, where buyers flock by hundreds to buy apples owing to the superior quality of the fruit grown in that locality. Buyers are so anxious to get this superior fruit they may offer to pick, grade and barrel it, without seeming to make much of any charge for this work. But the man who has an orchard of good fruit a long distance from other similar orchards may not find buyers looking for the purchase of his apples. The owner of this orchard would have to look around and find a buyer. Thus it will be seen that it is an advantage to have a number of large orchards in one locality. The advantage does not rest entirely with the ease of making sales of fruits. There is a further advantage in these nearby orchardists comparing notes, enabling every orchardist in that locality to know what each one knows. Thus you will find better cultivation, better pruning, more thorough spraying, better grading in localities where there are many large orchards and usually you will find better prices paid for apples in that locality.

Most apple growers are compelled to pick, grade and barrel their fruit. It is only now and then you will find a buyer who is willing to undertake this work. When he does undertake the work of picking there must be some inducement to do so, and the inducement is generally the superior quality of the apples.

No, I had not thought of establishing any orchard colony as I am overworked as it is. I know of good apple sections near Rochester, N. Y., which I think cannot be excelled in all the world. Such desirable lands can be bought here at from \$150 per acre upward with buildings, which is very cheap for such valuable lands surrounded by every opportunity offered by civilization and an enterprising city and community.

Spraying does sometimes injure the foliage of trees, but it should not do so when correct formulas are used. Surely if the poison spray is washed off by rains soon after the application the trees should be sprayed again.

Fruit can be sold by advertising in local or other publications. Every farm should have a bulletin board, something like a blackboard, located on the roadside near the house telling the passerby what the owner of the place has for sale, which may be milk, buttermilk, eggs, poultry, peas, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, plums, peaches, pears, quinces or whatever may be in season. An advertisement in Green's Fruit Grower for subscribers is six cents a word. Your advertisement contains forty words and would cost you \$2.40 for one insertion, is 125,000, going all over the country.

The Mountains of the Sea.

Modern exploration of the ocean bottom has shown that the sea has its mountains as well as the land. Ships sail over these mountains of the sea as eagles pass over the Alps, but, owing to the darkness that reigns in the ocean depths, we cannot look down and see their peaks, slopes and ranges lying far beneath the keels of our vessels. But we can discover them by feeling, as it were, that is to say, by means of soundings that reveal their outlines, says "Harper's Weekly."

One of the remarkable chains of submarine mountains discovered in this manner lies about one hundred miles east of the coast of Australia. It was found in surveying a track for a cable to Norfolk island. The sea above the tops of its highest summits is about 1500 feet deep, but around them the plummet sinks to a depth of two or three miles.

Elbert Hubbard says "People who are not up on a thing are usually down on it."



If I knew I were to die to-morrow, nevertheless, I would plant a tree to-day.—Stephen Gerard.

Methods of Fruit Packing.

The box pack of the northwest has the well earned reputation of being the best pack in the world. A high grade apple will bring but a medium price when poorly packed; also, lower grade apples will bring a very good return when most attractively packed, says W. G. Brierly, in "Pacific Homestead." The highest grade fruit packed in the very best manner brings the highest price. So, if we are intent on raising the already high quality of the fruit, we must also watch for every opening whereby the pack may be raised in standard of excellence.

We can improve our pack simply by using a little more care and taking more time to each box, or by more careful selection of the size of box to conform to the variety and size. The use of the two styles of box—the standard and the special—ought to be made more general. Their use possibly gives a slight confusion when it comes to loading a car, but good management will overcome this objection, and the fact that they give a more smooth accommodation of sizes more than balances this objection. The straight four-tier square pack which, while on exhibition at Spokane, was scaled down on account of the end row of apples being bruised, could have been kept more nearly perfect by greater care in packing. The cutting down of the extra quarter-inch or eighth-inch at the box ends by a little more careful selection would have given a tight pack and no appreciable bruising. This point of proper height at the ends of a square pack is of great importance, as the apples press directly upon the ones below, affording no accommodation as does the diagonal pack. The apples should finish practically flush with the box end, allowance being made only for enough to hold the apples tight without crushing. While the diagonal pack is better in many ways than the square pack, I do not think it advisable to put any heavy restrictions upon the square style. It is a neat, attractive pack, and certainly has its place. More care in packing would seem to correct its worst fault—that of bruising the end apples. Still, if we can pack the same apples in either style, the diagonal style would be given the preference.

The diagonal pack, while it does not bruise the apples at the end of the box, and affords better accommodation throughout the box, is sometimes charged with the fault of being loose. When this is the case, it nearly always is due to what might be called an "open" pack in that the apples do not touch all around, touching four only instead of six of the surrounding apples of the same tier. This gives a greater possibility of the apples turning out of position and thereby loosening the pack. It would seem possible to remedy this fault by the use of the other size of box. If they pack open in a special box, the extra half-inch in width of the standard ought to bring them into a good close pack or, if open in a standard box, they might be better suited as a square pack in a special box. The "open" style of the diagonal pack should not be used unless the apples will fit in no other way. The diagonal pack at its best should of course show no spaces between the apples on any tier, but each apple should touch all six of its neighbors.

In discussing wrappings, the questions come up, "Do we gain anything by wrapping our apples?" and also "Is the wrapped pack any better than the unwrapped pack?" With the wrapped pack there is more expense, but only a little, yet, by it the pack gains in stability in that the apples keep their places better, being not nearly as liable to turn or twist out of place. Each apple is separated from its neighbor and slightly cushioned by the paper, and where the fold of the paper comes there is a considerable cushion formed which will protect the apples against bruising when the cover is nailed on, and further protect while the box is in transit. Also, by a neat, attractive trade-mark upon each wrapper you attract more

attention to the district where the fruit is grown. This counts especially when the fruit is on the retail markets and is open for inspection. The wrapper may cover up the attractive, high color, but a few wrappers removed when exposed for sale will give the color of the fruit in its true value. So, on the whole, it would appear that the wrapped pack has enough advantages to warrant its more general adoption.

Concerning the labels for box ends there is one point which should be borne in mind, and that is to have the color scheme attractive, but not too gaudy.

There is a movement under way which is of considerable importance to the fruit growing interests, which has for its object the adoption of a standard system of grading for every district in the United States. This movement ought to have the backing of every fruit grow-

Orcharding in Western New York.

The fame of western New York as an apple growing section seems to be due almost wholly to the unusually favorable conditions which obtain here. Climate, markets, lines of transportation and Baldwin apples have all favored this section decidedly. A hurried inspection of the orchards does not betray any special secrets of cultivation or of methods. Western New York is simply a good place to grow apples, says the "National Stockman and Farmer."

The general practice in orchard culture does not differ materially from the practice of other sections, except in the substitution of beans for the corn or potato crop of the west. Trees are planted in the spring and the ground cropped with beans for a year or two. By this time the trees are supposed to require the entire surface. The orchards are then cultivated bare until July or August, when they are seeded to rape, clover, vetch or buckwheat, singly or in combination. This is plowed under in the spring, the ground cultivated until July and then reseeded. Sometimes the ground is kept bare the year round and sometimes clover is seeded, left standing two years, if it is able to hold its own, and then reseeded. The trees are headed medium low. The orchards are cultivated after this manner more or less throughout their lives. They are fertilized as far as possible with barnyard manure, but commercial fertilizers are rarely used.

All this applies, of course, to the orchards that are really cared for. The other sort seemed to be in as much

it will be more profitable to use no fertilizer until after the trees begin to produce fruit. Sometimes when the soil is deficient in available plant food it may be an advantage to use a mineral fertilizer, but as a rule I believe that better trees are grown from the natural fertility of the soil, and that a better root system is developed than when there is manure and commercial fertilizers used to hasten the growth of the trees.

After the roots interlock each other so that they occupy all of the soil, they have utilized practically all of the available plant food in the soil and if the trees produce superior fruit they must be liberally fertilized. The use of legumes as a source of nitrogen and an incomplete fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash is the most efficient and economical method of fertilizing the orchard.

Thinning Out the Fruit.

There is one factor in profit making in the business of growing and shipping fruit that the majority of people neglect, and it is always to their loss. That is thinning the fruit when it is too thick on the trees or vines.

It may be laid down as a universal rule, that, all things considered, the most important quality in making fruit salable is size. Everybody wants the fruit they buy to be large, says the "Farm Progress."

A great deal of fruit of most excellent quality is allowed to go to waste every year because it is too small to be readily salable. And yet it is often the case that the small fruit is far finer in quality than some other that sells rapidly just because it is large and showy.

On account of this general preference for showy fruit it is the practice of fruit growers in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and elsewhere to thin the fruit on the trees, when the trees are too full for them to be full sized. It unquestionably pays to do it. As a rule, when the fruit sets very thickly on the trees and vines it is certain that it will mostly run small.

Therefore, while the number of bushels may be the same as though they were individually large, each bushel will probably sell for 50 per cent. less, and yet the cost of gathering, shipping and handling will be fully as great, and the cash returns very much less. The conclusion that the wise man draws from these facts is that he will always thin his fruit if very thick on trees or vines.

No one wants an enormous yield of fruit. There have been seasons when the crops, though large and the quality good, with the exception of being rather under sized, that the returns fell short of paying expenses. Nevertheless, if the fruit is thinned severely and the season good, the chances are that the extra size and quality may bring something like a normal price on account of the superiority.

In addition to good size and fine quality, the most essential item in marketing food is having it neatly and tastefully packed and gotten to the consumer as fresh as possible. Being wholly a luxury, fruit will be bought in proportion to the attractive and tempting appearance it makes. Judgment and care must therefore be exercised to have the fruit of whatever kind look most inviting to possible buyers.

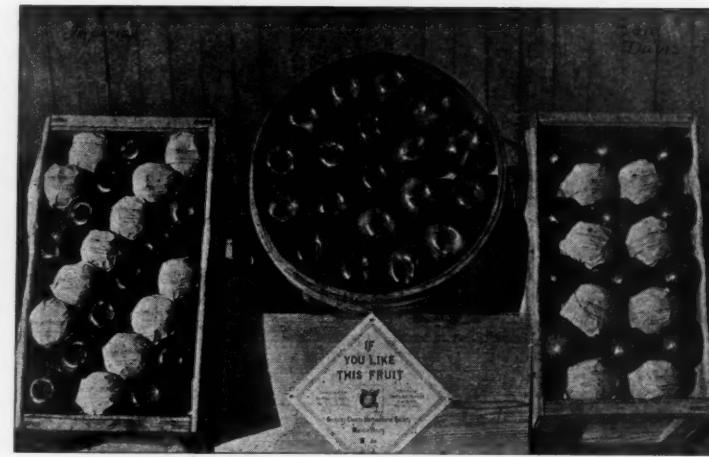
Money in Grape Juice.

At the fruit show in Boston, October, 1909, J. H. Hale made the statement that he had met a man who told him that he had produced 450 gallons of grape juice from less than one acre of land. That put into pint bottles and sold at retail would bring twenty-five cents each, or \$1800 for the whole amount. There are thousands of acres that from year to year scarcely furnish feed for one cow, that would do as well if planted with the right kind of grapes and properly cared for.

Care Necessary in Orchard.

No one thing seems more difficult to impress on the minds of the farmer and fruit grower than the fact that the orchard, like other growing crops, needs care and culture, and that when neglected they will tell the sad story, the same as other farm crops, says S. C. Miller, in "Farm Progress." No crop will repay care and cultivation better than an orchard, and no crop will suffer more by neglect. For the first five or six years the trees should be cultivated, and after this a system of cultivation; cover crops and grasses may be introduced according to the growth of the trees and the amount of the fruit produced.

On most soils there will be sufficient natural fertility to produce a favorable growth of wood, and I believe that



This photograph was sent us by N. J. Frame, chairman Committee on Markets and Transportation, West Virginia Horticultural Society, Martinsburg, W. Va.

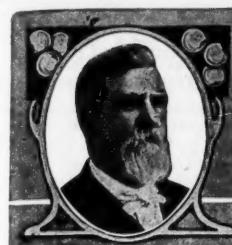
er regardless of any sectional feeling. If the different sections will agree to adopt a standard system of grades it will do away with a great deal of confusion among dealers and consumers in the markets. As it is now, unless they are well acquainted with the products of any sections, they can not be at all sure that two boxes representing these two sections and having the same grade marks will be really of the same grade. A uniform grade would give better satisfaction at the other end of the shipment and would in no way interfere with any section in its independence of labeling or advertising. We might pattern somewhat after the Canadian "fruit marks act" and place in the hands of every fruit grower a specification of the different grades.

The sizes of boxes in use in the northwest were not produced by any enactment of a legislative body, but they are the result of at least twenty years of experience and experiment. Our boxes are made to fit our fruit, and the passing of a standard apple box law by congress, if it is to give us a form of box not adopted to our use, would set us back in pack formation almost ten years. It may be that the motive behind such a measure is antagonistic and purposely so, but if the idea is simply to make a certain box standard for the whole country then any congressman with that burden could not do better than to look at our boxes, which have proven their worth, when he is making up his bill. However, if the motive is purposely antagonistic, then every fruit grower in the northwest should do all in his power to prevent such a bill becoming a law.

Faith in the unseen and unknown is the solace of the race; the vision of the mind is greater than that of the eye. The nobler faith will be with those who open all the windows of their soul to the light streaming from the inexhaustible source of truth that floods the world.—Milton Reed, in "The Sea of Faith."

Trees Do Not Blossom.—Mrs. Geo. G. Warner, of New Jersey, tells Green's Fruit Grower that she has a few plum trees that do not blossom, although they have been transplanted for years. Anything that tends to retard growth will cause the formation of fruit buds and blossoms. If the new growth is cut back one half or more in July or August it will tend to throw the tree in fruiting. Simply cut off six to ten inches of the tip ends of the branches, which should consist of a portion of the present year's growth.

The great demand of fruit buyers is for an improved package. The fruit producer who takes advantage of this knowledge finds his pains amply repaid when he compares his returns with neighbors who do not pay attention to this phase of marketing.



Fruit Helps

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman,
Associate Editor.



The Cherry.

Among the best of our orchard fruits the cherry takes a prominent place but it is not so generally appreciated and grown as it really deserves. Coming in the early summertime, with the strawberry and being one of our earliest fruits it is welcomed as those that come in the full tide of the fruit season are not. And its refreshing juiciness and delicate flavors, varying from sweet to sour, are especially pleasing to the taste. Who does not like cherry pie? And the store of fruits put away for winter use by every provident household mistress that does not include the cherry is not complete. There is no more beautiful fruit than ripe cherries, varying from almost white to nearly black, including purple, pink, rosy red, and delicate blushes that no painter's brush can excel.

Ever since the first introduction of the fruits of the old world to our virgin soils in the long ago the cherry has been planted on almost every old homestead from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In some places it did not succeed and usually for climatic reasons. In some sections the trees flourished so well that they became wild, as it were. The seeds were carried by birds, squirrels, and in various other ways to the fields and woods and came up in every chance corner. There are many thousands of cherry trees standing in by-places that have been bearing fruit for half a century or more. I have seen them from my earliest recollection to the present time. The hills and mountains of the entire Appalachian range abound in them. Some of the trees are fully forty feet high, three feet in diameter of trunk and bear annual crops of twenty-five bushels or more. Within the last few months I have gathered fruit from such trees among the hills of western Maryland and the Virginias.

On the Pacific coast the cherry was planted by the Spanish pioneers and found to be perfectly at home. The old ranches of California were all supplied with this delicious fruit, and as the tide of civilization moved northward, Oregon and Washington proved equally well suited and are now famous for their cherry orchards. And I have seen equally good cherries in British Columbia. That whole, far western region I call "Cherry Heaven."

Cherries in the East.

In the eastern states there are some sections where the cherry flourishes but it is only lately that there has been anything like the interest taken in its culture that it deserves. In New York and Michigan there are some cherry orchards of considerable size but they are not numerous enough. I have had opportunity for several years past to carefully observe one orchard in particular near South Frankfort, Michigan, of over 3000 trees and have been much pleased with it. There are too many varieties in it, as the owner, Mr. Paul Rose, knows very well; but he has been somewhat uncertain what varieties are best to grow and has experimented quite largely. Both the sweet and sour classes are at home and do equally well. The large sweet varieties, such as are shipped in large quantities from the west and bring fancy prices in the finest fruit stores in our eastern markets, seem to be about as large and perfect in this northern Michigan region. When packed with the same care in ten pound boxes as in the west, they bring good prices and have done so this year. Mr. Rose got \$1.75 per box in Chicago for this class of cherries, which is equal to 17c per pound, wholesale, and for the bulk in quart boxes, crated, about half as much. His crop was lighter than usual but it paid very well at these figures. There was very little cracking of the fruit this year, because of a dry time during the ripening season, but when it is rainy at that time there is considerable loss from this cause.

As to varieties, there were many, but the Schmidt, Tartarian and Napoleon gave the best results. The latter is the same that is called Royal Ann on the Pacific coast and is their famous light colored, shipping cherry. Schmidt is the next best, being large, very dark purple, ships well and the tree bears

well. Tartarian is of high quality, so dark as to be called black, but is not so large as some others. Windsor, Elton, Gov. Wood, Yellow Spanish and many others of this class are in the orchard but do not pay well. Purple Gau is about the best of them because of its extreme earliness. Bing and Lambert, which are the two most popular of the new, dark, sweet cherries, have borne their first specimens at this place this year and they give promise of doing about as well as in Oregon, their place of origin. They are very large and firm in flesh and possibly they may crack badly in wet weather, because of the latter fact.

The sour varieties are not so profitable as those of the Mazzard type but they bear good crops. They are all soft fleshed and very juicy and will not bear transportation very well. The prices they bring are less than for the sweet varieties and in many cases they have to be sold to the local canning factories. Richmond is the earliest of

ter and have come to the positive conclusion that there are millions of dead and feeble cherry trees as the direct result of the mahaleb stocks upon which they were budded. This is especially true of very many of the varieties of the sweet or mazzard type. They should always be worked on mazzard roots. The mahaleb roots are not congenial to them. The union is imperfect and as the trees grow to full bearing age they very often begin to fail, if not sooner, and finally dwindle and die. The unsuspecting owners wonder what is the cause. If they would saw lengthwise through the butts of the trees that have died they could see the evidences of the struggle that the two naturally uncongenial woods had to make. In the Rose orchard there are hundreds of cases of this kind of the most unmistakable character. Hundreds of trees have gradually died out and been replaced by young ones until there are places that look as if some fatal disease had been ravaging the orchard. And indeed, it was a fatal disease, that of ignorance or inattention to the true nature of the trees that were planted. Now there is no doubt in the mind of Mr. Rose about what stocks are good and bad for his cherry trees.

Mahaleb Cherry Stocks.

In these same rows there are trees that were budded so low on the mahaleb stocks that they have sent out roots from above the place of union. They are thrifty and healthy, showing nothing of the feeble and dying condition of those on mahaleb roots alone. And there are yet other trees that were

trees, it is no reason why they should be planted to eventually become failures in the orchard.

Answers to Inquiries.

Florida Farms.

Prof. Van Deman: I noticed in a recent number of Green's Fruit Grower a statement that you had been to Miami, Florida, and if it would not be asking too much, would like to know your opinion of the country north and northeast of Miami, between the coast and Lake Okeechobee, which land I understand is now being drained. A company in Kansas City, Mo., is selling contracts for some of this land, one of which I have bought, hence the inquiry.—C. J. Campbell, Oklahoma.

Reply: This is a vital question with many people for the land sharks are preying on the public in a most shameful way, using the efforts by the state of Florida that are being made to reclaim the swamp lands bordering Lake Okeechobee as a bait. Not long since I was in that region and I went out near Miami to see what was the actual state of things. I had often been there before any dredging had been done and in dry times have traveled several miles out on the Everglades at several points. The draining of this vast area is a great problem and will incur large expenditures. The state of Florida is doing something towards it and has accomplished a little. These lands were originally ceded to the state by the general government and some has since been transferred to the railroads and private speculators. The latter are selling it to individuals for all they can get for it and usually by various "hooks and crooks" to non-residents who know little about it but what the land dealers tell them.

To the average northern man much of the land looks to be quite rich, because it is dark and even black in some places. But black land is not rich land in all cases and this is one of that kind. Much of it is only mucky and composed almost entirely of decayed vegetation mixed with sand. It will grow "sawgrass" and some peculiar weeds, bushes and vines, but when ordinary farm crops are put on it they must be manured heavily at the start or little can be grown. I have seen this tried many times. All Florida lands are largely devoid of the essential elements of fertility, potash, phosphorus and nitrogen, but some are poorer than others. They respond to manure at once but there must be a fat pocketbook to begin with and for all time to come or the crops will be correspondingly poor. I own land there and know from experience that this is true. So do all who live there. Right now I have returns from a crop of pineapples that barely pays for the fertilizers and labor on it.

My advice is to beware of the glowing tales of those Florida land boomers. I know that much that they tell is false. They tell some things that we all know are true so that the lies will also be believed by their victims. The present inquiry is from one of these

THE WAY OUT

What to Do When Food Don't Agree.

When food don't agree sensible folks make a change.

Where all others fail Grape-Nuts, being partially predigested and nearly all nourishment, succeeds usually from the first trial.

A lady in Washington says: "My baby 19 months old had never seen a well day in her life. She had suffered from indigestion from the time of her birth, and it seemed impossible to find any food to agree with her. She could keep almost nothing on her stomach and she was in such a constipated condition she suffered a great deal.

"It was then that I tried Grape-Nuts for her, steeping it thoroughly and straining it, putting a small portion in each feeding and it worked like a charm. She began to improve immediately and gained half a pound the first week.

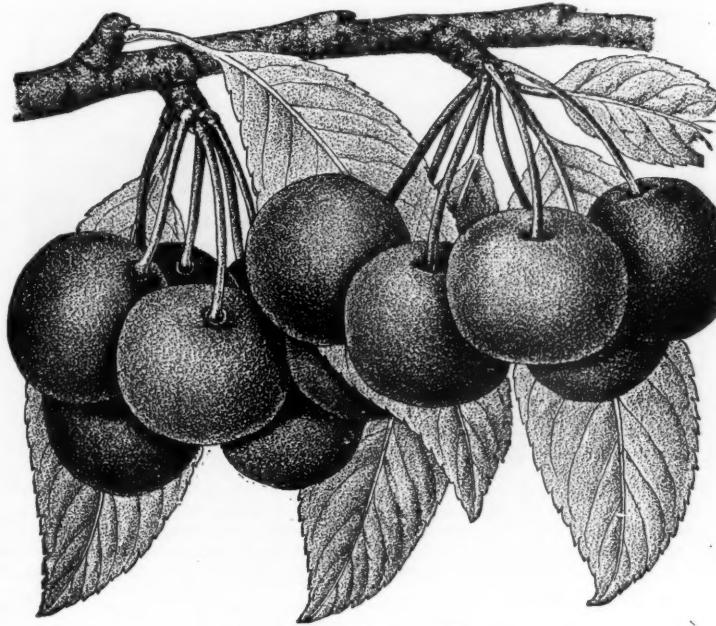
"Baby got her indigestion from me, for my digestive organs have always been weak. I rely on Grape-Nuts for most of my food for there are times when I can eat nothing else. I am steadily improving and know Grape-Nuts will make me entirely well in time.

"I never have 'that tired feeling' any more. I eat Grape-Nuts and I feel its effects in improved mental strength very forcibly."

"There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



THE WINDSOR CHERRY.

this class but Montmorency, although budded on mazzard stocks that are later, is the most profitable of all. Louis Philippe is a very good sour cherry and ripens a little before Montmorency. Much interest is awakened in cherry culture in the entire fruit region of northwestern Michigan and many orchards are already planted and more contemplated.

Cherries Elsewhere.

In northern Indiana and Ohio there is a similar interest in this fruit. I visited the Milburn fruit farm at Bristol, Indiana, in June and there saw quite an extensive cherry orchard. The varieties were similar to those in the Rose orchard in Michigan, but neither the trees nor fruit were equal to what I saw at the latter place, although they were very good and had been well cared for, as had everything on the farm.

What seems to me a great mistake is the neglect with which the cherry is treated in the splendid region for growing that fruit in western Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Virginias. When I was there the past summer I inquired into this matter to some extent and was usually told that the market prices were too low to leave a net profit to the grower. This may be true but I think cherries of really good grades could be grown and sold at a profit in the great eastern markets and elsewhere if they were presented in good condition. The local markets are flooded with the common fence-row seedling cherries that abound almost everywhere there, but the choice varieties, some of which I saw growing there, would look and sell very differently.

The matter of stocks upon which to grow the cherries of various kinds is a most important matter and deserves most thoughtful consideration by growers and nurserymen. I have been for many years closely observing this mat-

ter and have come to the positive conclusion that there are millions of dead and feeble cherry trees as the direct result of the mahaleb stocks upon which they were budded. This is especially true of very many of the varieties of the sweet or mazzard type. They should always be worked on mazzard roots. The mahaleb roots are not congenial to them. The union is imperfect and as the trees grow to full bearing age they very often begin to fail, if not sooner, and finally dwindle and die. The unsuspecting owners wonder what is the cause. If they would saw lengthwise through the butts of the trees that have died they could see the evidences of the struggle that the two naturally uncongenial woods had to make. In the Rose orchard there are hundreds of cases of this kind of the most unmistakable character. Hundreds of trees have gradually died out and been replaced by young ones until there are places that look as if some fatal disease had been ravaging the orchard. And indeed, it was a fatal disease, that of ignorance or inattention to the true nature of the trees that were planted. Now there is no doubt in the mind of Mr. Rose about what stocks are good and bad for his cherry trees.

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"suckers" who has bought land that he knew nothing about and is now trying to learn what it really is. He is a bank cashier, too. The land sharks are doing Florida a great injury. It is a good state that should not be lied about to get settlers.

Virginia for Apples.—Inform me, if you will, whether apple culture can be made to be a very profitable industry in Virginia providing one selects the highest altitude in Virginia and applies "Pacific northwest" methods such as cultivating, pruning, spraying and irrigating during dry season. Also grading and packing of the perfect apples in boxes.—W. B. A., Idaho.

Reply: There is no doubt whatever about the successful growing of apples in Virginia with wise planning and good care. Some of the best apples found anywhere are grown in the piedmont sections of that state. And they are not only good in quality but beautiful to look at. Many of the fruit growers in Virginia are in the fore front of the advance column in all the east in the way of spraying, grading and packing apples. Their fruit shows it and they are getting the fancy prices that it should bring.

Dear Sir: Is the *Prunus Triloba*, which has double pink flowers, a plum or an almond? Please give the names and address of the California party who have originated a variety of climbing rose which bears edible and nutritious fruit, and the Oregon party who originated the thornless rose, and tell something about them.—James Knox, S. Dakota.

Reply: The common double flowering almond is known scientifically as *Prunus Triloba*. It is closely allied to the plum and peach as well. Really it is more like the peach in leaf and wood than like the almond. There are several varieties of roses that have fruits that are somewhat eatable but none of them are really good. *Rosa rugosa*, a Japanese species, bears large, red fruits that hang on into the winter months, but they are not very palatable. All the varieties that I have ever seen had but a thin shell of flesh which was lined inside with stiff hairs and contained several large seeds. It is not worth while to go to any trouble to get fruit bearing rose bushes, because they are simply worthless so far as their fruits are concerned. Of a thornless rose of Oregon origin I do not know.

Black Cap Raspberries.—Between a row of Cardinal and Long blackberries is a row of black caps which bore last year for the first or rather tried to. The berries last year and this year dried up, were small and tasteless, so we could not use them and the old wood which had been so vigorous died too. I enclose leaves from the old plants which are small and turned yellow or brownish like late fall. The larger leaves are from the new growth. We are very fond of black caps, but think best to give up their cultivation unless you can suggest a remedy to overcome this failure to succeed with them. Thanking you in advance for any information which you may give me.—John McHench, N. Y.

Reply: It is almost certain that the trouble with the black cap raspberry bushes mentioned is the disease known as anthracnose. It is very prevalent in this species and in many cases is so bad that the culture of it must be given up. It may be so in this case. The red varieties are not troubled by this fungus. There is almost no use to try to prevent or cure this disease. Digging and burning the bushes seems to be the only way to fight it. The new growth has more vigor than the old because there has been less time for this disease to work. It makes sore places on the stems and tender growth. Spraying seems to do little good.

I am asked by B. F. H., of W. Va., where trees of *Citrus trifoliata* can be procured.

Reply: Almost any of the southern nurseries have them. Try those of Mississippi, Georgia or Florida. This species of wild orange is hardy as far north as Philadelphia but the trees lose their foliage in the fall and the fruit is very small, full of seeds and nauseating in taste. It makes a beautiful bush or hedge.

Gentlemen: In the July number of Green's Fruit Grower on page 4 there is an article about the most remarkable tree in the world, a hybrid chestnut. I want some of the nuts. How and where can I get them?—John Hegan, New Mexico.

Reply: I do not wonder that some of those who read the glowing description of the chestnut trees said to have been seen by an eastern man on the vantage.

C. L. McN., of New York, tells of a large, healthy apricot tree that blooms but never bears fruit and wants to know why.

Reply: This is very common with apricot trees in the eastern states. There are two reasons. One is, that the bloom comes out so early in the spring that it is very often killed by frost. The other cause of failure is the young fruit when it does safely pass the spring frost is nearly always stung by the plum curculio and drops off before it is half grown. The place to grow apricots in America is west of the Rocky mountains where there are few spring frosts and no curculio whatever.

H. E. Gardner.

A Big Currant Plantation.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Your favor of July 15th to hand. We have about sixteen acres of red currants, none of them over three years old. Since I had no previous experience in this locality our planting consists of four varieties, namely Fay, Cherry, Perfection and Victoria. These were planted six and one-half by five feet in a field badly infested with quack. We plowed out the rows, had the ground marked across in the opposite direction, laid the plants in and plowed a furrow on them. This does not plant them quite as nicely as putting them in by hand. It gets rid of them quicker. We began cultivation right after planting and in order to control the quack, one patch of currants of thirteen acres was

Lines on a Skeleton.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of ethereal spirit full.
This narrow cell was Life's retreat,
This space was Thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot,
What dreams of pleasure long forgot,
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.
Beneath this moldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye,
But start not at the dismal void—
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and sun are sunk in night.
Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue;
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And when it could not praise was chained;
If bold in Virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke—
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When Time unveils Eternity!

—Anonymous.

Manufacturing Fruit.

The orchard has been aptly compared to a factory. The money required for the purchase and the preparation of the land and the trees represents the cost of building the factory. After the factory begins to work, and the orchard comes into bearing, it is a question of comparison of what goes in, in the way of raw material, and what comes out, as finished products, before the owner can tell whether he has an up-to-date, profit-making plant or not. The expenses coincident with the manufacturing can be compared to the cost of cultivating the soil, fumigating, pruning and irrigating, harvesting and hauling, the crop to market, while the raw material takes in the care of the orchard, the form of cover crops, manures and commercial fertilizers.

Since there is no question but what the size of the output and the quality and value of the manufactured article depends much upon the "raw material," the latter should be most carefully selected by the orchardist. It consists of various parts and elements, which must be carefully balanced in compounding, to suit the requirements of the soil as well as those of the crop.

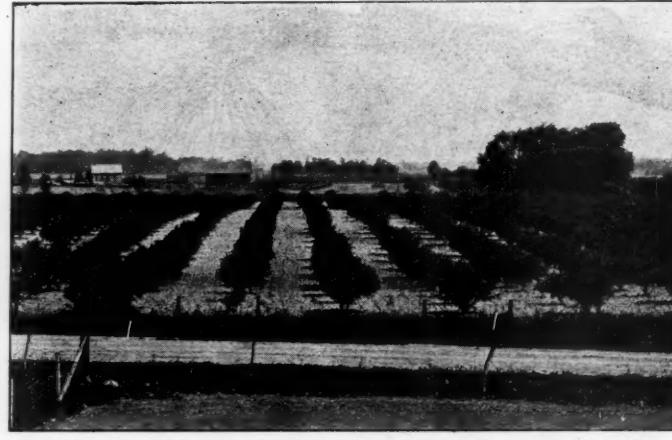
Fruit trees draw their sustenance from the soil. It stands to reason that when year after year, they take from the ground the elements which are needed for the building up of the wood and for the formation of the foliage and the fruit, the supply of these elements in the soil must grow smaller to the extent in which it is carried off in the shape of fruit. The poorer the soil becomes, the poorer will be the crop, both in quantity and in quality. To prevent exhaustion of the soil, the fruit grower has to replenish the elements taken from the soil, and this is done in the form of manure and commercial fertilizer.

As the raw material which the manufacturer uses, of whatever nature it may be, has to undergo a series of processes, in which it is changed in form and substance by proper manipulations and tools, so the fertilizer, in order to become available as plant food, has to undergo a certain degree of decomposition in the soil. This end can be attained more rapidly and effectively, if the soil is rich in humus or organic matter, and if it is of the proper degree of fineness; otherwise it is not able to retain its moisture, and as it becomes dry, the trees suffer from lack of food, for the roots can take up their nourishment only in dissolved form. To keep up the proper amount of humus, the orchardist grows cover crops, which in due time, are turned under. Manure, too, helps in this direction.

But neither cover crops nor manure restore to the orchard all the elements that have been removed by the crop, nor do they restore them in the correct proportion. This deficiency can only be made up by a judicious application of commercial fertilizer, in which the chief elements of plant food, potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, are correctly balanced. It is generally understood that potash is the maturing element in the fertilizer. It exerts a most decisive influence on the character, color, sweetness and flavor of the fruit, as well as on the ripening and hardening of the wood. The latter point is especially pertinent in regions liable to be exposed to sudden frosts, which injure mostly the soft and unripe wood, but can not do much harm to the hardened fibre.

Extensive experiments have shown that under average conditions a mixture containing 4 per cent. nitrogen, 6 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 8 per cent. potash, applied at the rate of three pounds per tree, gives very satisfactory results.—H. E. H.

I am a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower. We all think it is a grand, good publication for the farmer and fruit grower.—Amos Horning, Jr., Pa.



Grand View Peach Orchards owned by Harvey Hill, Ohio.

Really, I am ashamed that such outrageously extravagant statements as the above are published. They hurt the cause of true horticultural advancement.

Varieties to Plant.—Having four acres of land, and desiring some return during four months, would you advise as follows, for profit: during June, Red June plum; for July, Alton peach; for August, German Ostheimer cherry; for September, Bartlett pear. Am in doubt about the cherry and pear. What would you advise for August and September? Is that the best choice? Let me ask you again, would you think it a better plan to plant four plums, ripening each month? This planting is to be done near Fredericksburg, Va.—Rev. H. J. Seaman, Wash.

Reply: My opinion is that the selections suggested, on the whole, are bad. I have frequently been at Fredericksburg, Va., and know the country, land and climate there, and think it a good place to grow fruits, but apples, cherries and berries would be my choice. Peaches, plums and pears will all grow there but spring frosts are quite frequent and would interfere with the successful outcome of peaches and plums, and pears are very subject to blight. Cherries are quite sure there and good crops of fine fruit may be grown almost every season. Both the sweet and sour varieties succeed there. I would plant the Bing, Lambert and Napoleon of the former class and insist on having trees on mazzard stocks and not on mahaleb. Of the sour class the Richmond and Montmorency are the best and they should be on mahaleb stocks. Ostheimer is poor cherry.

About all good apples will do well in Virginia but some are more suitable to one locality than to another. Winesap, York Imperial and Stayman are some of the best for profit there. But for early returns and to cover the summer season there would be good profit in strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. All these fruits are at home there and are almost sure to bear crops annually. Grapes also succeed there and may be grown to good ad-

cultivated twice a week for the first six months—in other words, it was worked fifty times in the season. The land was then sown to oats in September at the rate of three bushels per acre; this made a very good cover crop for the first season. The second year there was not quite so much cultivation given and oats were sown again. This third year we had a crop of about eight and a half tons on twelve acres. Many of the bushes have now met on the five foot width so that we cannot get through them with a horse in that direction and it is necessary to use one horse in working them the other way. The Victoria has been the best currant; its foliage is magnificent, it is seldom attacked by anthracnose or aphid. The disadvantage is the currants are a little smaller and harder to pick, the stem being somewhat short. Fay has not gotten into bearing yet to any extent; thus far it has not paid its way. Cherry has done better. Perfection bears very large berries and they are very easy to pick. We want to watch the patch a few years before deciding which is our best variety. Thus far we have not pruned, but if Fay does not get busy next year we shall summer prune it, cutting back the new growth to about half. It will shortly be necessary to renew some of the bushes by taking out the old wood and leaving new canes. The soil upon which these are growing is classed as Dunkirk loam. We have not planted Red Cross or Diploma. It is quite possible that there is some other variety that would be better for our conditions than those we have. The most important thing in growing currants is to find the variety suited to the conditions, and this must be solved by every grower by trial. I may say that here Fay is much more subject to anthracnose than any other variety, and if we did not spray it would be impossible to hold the foliage. I regret I have no photograph of the plantations.—S. Fraser, N. Y.

Men of intellectual and moral and religious culture who are not active forces for good in society are not worth what it costs to produce and keep them.—Henry van Dyke.

SOME FRUIT PROSPECTS.

Information Wanted About Prunes, Damson Plums, Dwarf Pears and Cherries.

Green's Fruit Grower asks subscribers to give their personal experience in growing prunes, Damson plums, dwarf pears and cherries. Tell us how these varieties succeed in your locality and whether they are profitable. Tell us the character of your soil and what kind of soils you deem best for the different fruits. Tell us what the yields have been and the prices you have received. Any information of this character will be welcome for publication. If you have photographs of these fruits on trees we shall be glad to publish them.

Reports from Niagara Falls, N. Y., indicate that there will be plenty of apples in this section of western New York.

The New England orchards promise a good crop of apples.

Ohio, Delaware and New Jersey promise an increase over last year's crop. Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin will not produce as many apples as last year within five to ten per cent. Western New York orchards promise to yield full crops. Canada shows a decline of 30 per cent. The quality promises to be good this year.

About Albion, N. Y., it is claimed that this will be a great year for Baldwins and a big yield of that famous variety. Last year Baldwins were light in that locality. Greenings there will be only fair quality.

Generally speaking, the apple crop of western New York promises to be a good one. The apple crop of the whole country promises to be fully up to the average.

The peach crop of western New York will be the largest known. One peach grower expects 30,000 baskets in his orchard, whereas last year he had 23,000 baskets. The quality of peaches is better than in ordinary years. Large buyers are congregating near Rochester looking for peaches.

\$836.61 Per Acre Produced from Cherries in Door Co., Wis.

Secretary Cranefield reports average returns of \$836.61 per acre from five acres of cherries from one of the Sturgeon Bay orchard. Two other orchards averaged \$569 and \$511 per acre respectively. These orchards have been planted thirteen years. Individual trees yielded as high as 192 quarts and eight-year-old trees 64 quarts. The entire Sturgeon Bay cherry crop, amounting to about twenty-five car loads, was sold to a Minneapolis commission house at \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ per case of sixteen quarts.

A conservative estimate places the number of cherry trees set out in new orchards last spring at 50,000 and the indications are that as many more will be planted next spring. When these orchards begin to bear, which will be within three or four years, Door county will be the cherry district of the world.

Northwestern Apple Crop Figured.

Buyers for commission houses in the east estimate that 15,000 cars, of from 9,500,000 to 10,000,000 boxes of apples suitable for eastern markets, will be shipped from commercial orchards in Washington, California, Colorado, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Utah this season. It is also estimated that between 3000 and 4000 cars will be required to supply the local and European trade. The market value of the crop in the several states is placed at from \$27,000,000 to \$29,000,000 at present prices.

Six Thousand Acres of Apples to be Planted on Irrigated Land.

A syndicate, composed of English and eastern capitalists, have completed arrangements for an expenditure of \$3,000,000 for the purchase of 6000 acres of rich fruit land on the Council Mesa, in the Payette valley, Idaho, says the Buffalo "Commercial." The syndicate is to be incorporated to set the land to fruit trees, and there are now 80,000 trees planted and in the best condition.

The varieties included in the orchard already set are Rome Beauty, Johnathan, Winesap and Newton Pippin. One thousand acres were planted this spring in the Council Mesa orchard tract, and a contract has been signed whereby from 2000 to 3000 acres will be planted this fall. The trees are set eighty to the acre. After they are in bearing, or six years following planting, it is estimated that the crop value will be from \$300 to \$800 an acre.

F. W. Maddocks, the well known California fruit grower, grows fine ap-

ples of the Red Astrachan variety. They are large, fully matured and highly colored and of excellent flavor. Some of the finest apples in the state are raised in Green Valley. The apples grown by Mr. Maddocks were produced by thirty-five-year-old trees. Many of these trees will yield a ton of apples each.

Apple Shippers in Convention.

The International Apple Shippers' Association, which is made up of delegates from Ontario, Quebec, and various states of the Union, was in convention at Niagara Falls, N. Y., recently. "One of the things that struck me at this convention," said Mr. Carey, "was the collection of apples from nearly all the states of the Union. The Jonathan is considered one of the best apples there, and is most largely grown in Washington and Oregon. I was surprised at the state of maturity reached by Ben Davis from Colorado."

"There were a number of English and German dealers at the convention, and these were particularly attracted by the display made from the Pacific coast states, and intend operating in that quarter this year. The reports presented indicate that the yield of apples in all North America will be about 20 per cent. in excess of that of last year."

Fruit Selling Associations and How Some of Them Are Managed.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: There are associations for selling fruits in many parts of the country. Each association has a method of its own but all are intended to be helpful to the fruit grower. The associations for selling fruit on the Pacific coast are compelled through the peculiar condition of affairs to have the best possible equipments, therefore the Pacific coast associations are in many respects superior to those of any other part of the country. The hardships and difficulties of growing fruit on the Pacific coast or west of the Rocky mountains have made it absolutely necessary that there should be the best equipment possible for making sales and shipping fruit to the Atlantic coast for packing, boxing, etc.

This is not the only example we have that hardships or difficulties lead to effectiveness. We naturally expect that the people of South America, or other countries where nature is so bountiful in her supply of fruit products, should be marvelously successful in all their enterprises, but the fact is that it is people of the north, hedged in by long winters and zero weather, which compels the expenditure of vast sums for coal to heat the homes, and of grain and hay to feed cattle and horses, where the greatest successes are secured.

"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

In Name Only.

The "melancholy days" are here,
But I can't see, I will be blest,
How they can melancholy be,
Since harvest time suits me the best.

Small fruits frequently bring big returns.

The scrappy pusson seldom hez time
fur anything else.

Ol' King Barleycorn hez easily outlived all other rulers.

A soft answer turneth away wrath,
an' sometimes a suitor.

Sometimes the biggest an' brightest
hoe does the least execution.

Spare the rod an' spile the boy's day
at the ol' fishin' hole.

The visitor who brings sunshine in is
allus asked to come ag'in.

Little things count, ez when a flea
gits in an' ellerv'nt's ear.

Hungry bees an' thirsty boys know
the way to the cider mill.

Also a little "kindness" now an' then
is relished by the best uv men.

Some folks's idee uv makin' the most
uv life is makin' the most money.

In some cases the higher cost uv
livin' is due altogether to higher livers.

The world is full uv nice people who
allus tell you your picture doesn't do
you jestic.

A boozey man backed up ag'inst a
lamp post never adds any extra bril-
lancy to the scene.

The ol' hen will scratch out a livin' ez
well ez ev'rything else, ef she hez her
own way.

Most marrid women take pride in
sayin' that their husbands can't pick
out a good piece uv meat.

Takin' things fur granted sometimes
is almost ez bad ez takin' something
that don't belong to you.

One way may be jest ez good ez another
way, but it takes an awful broad-
minded pusson to see it.

If lightnin' did strike twice in the same
place oftentimes it wouldn't find
anything to hit on the secunt visit.

It takes two to make a bargain, but
there's allus a third party tryin' to
squeeze in a little advice.

When a man's hair begins to fall out
he takes it ez a matter uv course, but
the average wumman takes it to heart.

Still water may or may not run deep,
but that's not the reason it appeals to
the small boy with a fish pole in his
hand.

Red, Yellow, and Green.

The summer joys are fleeting now,
But still the country boy doth smile;
As, going down the road, he spies
His neighbor Jones's cider pile.

Sirs: I notice in August issue Green's
Fruit Grower article on killing Canadian
thistles with gasoline, etc. My opinion
is that if whoever is troubled with them
will cut them down close to surface
of the ground and grind salt into the
crowns with heel of boot or shoe, that
it will kill Canadian or any other thistle.
Burdocks or sour dock and the like I've
succeeded in all but no chance at
Canadian thistles. Any old dirty salt is
cheap as all know.—W. M. Ferris.

Reply to L. G. B.: Plant the black-
berry any time after the leaves fall,
that is in November or December or
possibly late in October. I know of no
remedy for pie plant which rots in early
summer or later. I have never known
it to be infested with worms in this
locality.

Dandelions in Lawn.—In reply to
Mrs. H. E. Case I will say that dandelions
have been killed by a spray of
copperas solution but I have no personal
experience with this spray. The only
other method I know is to dig them out.
But where the lawn is kept constantly
mowed with a lawn mower the dandelions
are kept subdued but not killed.—
C. A. Green.

The Washington "Herald" has dis-
covered that the most modest fish lar-
in the world lives in Georgia. This
fellow explains that the creek over-
flowed the bottom lands of his planta-
tion recently and that the fish ate up
his entire blackberry crop before the
water subsided.—Geneva "Times."

One of the most successful apple
orchards on a small scale, is that of
Jas. Calurel, near Hesperia. From
thirty-three trees, he sold, last fall, \$550
worth of choice apples—an average of
\$17 per tree.

I have four children aged 3, 5, 11
and 16 years. All of my family are
delighted with Green's Fruit Grower.
—G. H. Lott, Alabama.

Teacher—What does c-l-o-t-h spell?
Pupil—I don't know.
Teacher—What is your coat made of?
Pupil—Father's old pants.



Picking Elberta peaches on the fruit farm of John H. Shellenberger, of Pa., a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower.

Sixteen Acres in Currants—Largest Field Known in This Country.

About half way between Genesee and Mt. Morris, on the Genesee-Mt. Morris road, on what is known as the Abel farm, is a sixteen acre field of currants, and which is said to be the largest field of the kind in this country. The farm is now owned by Major W. A. Wadsworth, of Genesee, and the field of currants was set out by Professor Samuel Fraser, the scientific farmer in Mr. Wadsworth's employ, and they have been brought to a high state of perfection.

The field has been a busy scene during two weeks, some forty or fifty hands being engaged in picking the currants, which are drawn to the Genesee Jam Kitchen, where they are made into jelly and will be placed on the market as a Genesee Valley, N. Y., product.

There are several varieties of currants in the field and some of them are enormous in size. Hundreds of acres of Major Wadsworth's farm lands are now in to fruit of various kinds, the trees and shrubs are taking on a wonderful growth, and it will be but a short time before the Genesee Valley

will be one of the greatest fruit growing sections in the United States.

Sacks in Grape Clusters.

The operator—perhaps the farmer's wife or daughter—equipped with sacks and pins or wires, slips the open mouth of a sack over the newly formed cluster of grapes and folding it down about the stem, pins it in place or makes it fast by passing a very small piece of pliable wire around the neck of the sack and the work is done. The pins can be of the cheapest make, or if wire is used it should be cut before-hand into lengths of about four inches. The mouth of the sack must be carefully folded about the stem of the bunch, or otherwise it may admit insects or disease germs or even rain water that

will sometimes fail to find its way out through the sack, and would thus spoil the fruit. A little practice will soon render the operator expert in affixing the sacks.

The fruit grower is often in need of money, therefore the selling association of which I speak is prepared to advance money freely to the orchardist as soon as he has delivered his fruit into the hands of the selling association. This would exhaust our capital but for the fact that the association has credit at the bank and the bank advances money freely to the association as needed.

The effect of such an association as I have attempted to describe is that the profits of growers have been increased 100 per cent. over that which they would have received had there been no organization.—S. B. James.

Scatter a Few Flowers As You Go.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by James A. Green,
Don't save all your flowers for the funeral,
But scatter a few as you go
Along down the lanes of life, as you meet
Such as are burdened with grief and woe.

E'en the tiniest flower, with a word of cheer,
May gladden a heart filled with grief,
And help it to easier carry the load
From which there seems no relief.

When our loved ones are gone to their final rest,
Away from earth's sorrow and care,
The piling of flowers on their coffin lids
May not be felt in their slumber there.

Give a kindly word and a flower or two
Before they are beyond recall,
As we meet and pass them on the road
And not keep them all back for the funeral.

Large Apple Crop.

Indications are that the total apple yield of the country will be large this year. The annual apple review of the New York "Produce News" says Baldwins will be plentiful in western New York. Greenings will not be as large a yield. In recent years growers have received good prices; last year they were high, and some buyers lost money. This year the price is expected to be reasonable.

In the Hudson river valley, which is the first section to ship apples commercially, the prospects are not as good as last year. The crop will not average more than 50 per cent. of normal and is spotted. Canada will not have as full a crop as last season, which will give the states a better chance for export.

The New England states will have a fair crop. Maine Baldwins, which are the most important in an export way, will probably be better than last season but none too abundant. The other New England states will have a fair crop.

The central west is light. Late frosts hurt the fruit in Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas to such an extent that there will not be a 50 per cent. of normal. There are so many trees in this section that if the yields were normal the country would be swamped with apples.

The great northwest promises more apples than was ever known. Already figures have been printed showing that there will be fully 22,000 cars of boxed apples this year compared with 15,000 last year, an increase of 50 per cent. California, in Humboldt, Sonoma, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara and San Diego counties will produce 6000 cars. Oregon will have 2000 cars, while Washington comes along with 6000 cars, 200 per cent. greater than last year. Idaho has an excellent crop, and instead of sending 450 cars forward as last year will send 1200. In Utah and Montana the yield will be heavy, aggregating nearly 1000 cars in two states. Colorado had a bad setback, but recently the trees have improved to such an extent that it now looks as though there would be 6000 cars. New Mexico apples are in fine condition and will probably yield 100 per cent. more than last year.

Western Apple Crop.—Buyers for commission houses in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other large distributing centers traveling in the northwestern and Pacific states estimate that 15,000 cars of from 9,500,000 to 10,000,000 boxes of apples suitable for eastern markets will be shipped from commercial orchards in Washington, California, Colorado, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Utah this season.

It is also estimated that between 3000 and 4000 cars will be required to supply the local and European trade.

The market value of the crop in the several states is placed at from \$27,000,000 to \$29,000,000 at present prices.

Planting Apple Trees in Fall.

Some fruit growers believe that the most appropriate time to plant an apple orchard is in the fall, from about the last of October till the middle of November, when the ground is loose and moist enough to work well, but not wet and sticky. At that time the growing season is over and the trees will hardly be injured at all by the change from nursery to orchard. The roots that have been cut in digging and preparing for resetting will callous over, and the ground will settle firmly about the roots, and in the spring the trees are ready to awaken into new life without a check to their growth. But in severe winters some trees will be lost. The better plan is to set the trees in a trench with top sloping close to the ground. Then cover with litter to prevent severe freezing. They will be in fine shape for early spring planting.

"There are 325 varieties of apples." Yes, and far more.—C. A. Green.



Switch taken from Burbank Plum Tree in Virginia.

Only a Plum Switch, Plum Full of Plums.

A. Jeffers, Virginia.

This is too small for a limb; too large for a twig; only a switch. It is last year's growth of wood, with 119 plums hanging to it. All the hanging room is taken. In the beginning there were fully 250 plums on this switch; but the law of the "survival of the fittest" got in its work; and one by one the plums dropped off until only a paltry 119 were left to make a showing. The switch is only thirty-one inches in length; seven-sixteenths of an inch through at the larger end; and tapers to point at the smaller end. It is not a bit larger or longer than the switch on the master's desk "when you and I were young;" and we remember well what that switch was there for. It is a switch taken from a "Burbank" plum tree, set out in 1905; and a tree which has borne three splendid crops in succession. The plums when photographed were carefully counted and measured. The average diameter of the plums was one and three-fourths inches. The circumference three and three-fourths inches. They were not fully grown, as had they been any nearer ripe or grown, they would have fallen off in transporting the switch eighteen miles by wagon and by trolley to the photographer's office.

If the plums shown on the switch were laid down side by side, touching each other, the line would be twelve feet in length. If laid end to end, touching, they would measure nearly fourteen feet. If measured in the ordinary quart basket in market, they would fill, nearly or quite, ten quart baskets. I carefully measured some plums on other branches of the same tree, and thirteen made a heaping up quart. At least fifty other switches of similar character, length, etc., were counted on the same tree. It was very difficult to decide which was the best.

This sample was taken from the farm of Mr. L. D. Lindsley; between Norfolk and the sea; two miles from the seashore. A lady fair made the count, so the count was fair. The switch and plums were measured by the square, therefore the count and measure was both fair and square. There is no selfish interest behind or connected with this switch of plums. It was such a good thing that I could not resist the temptation to have it photographed, and thus "preserve" the plums.

Green's Fruit Grower is eagerly watched for by my family each month. Wishing you the best of success, I am —G. J. Brown, Va.

The Fanny Apple.

Fanny is one of the many apples of good quality that originated in Lancaster county, Penn. The original tree grew on the farm of Miss Fanny Eshleman, east of Strasburg borough. The variety was first propagated and introduced about fifty years ago. John Scholes, then a young English gardener, who obtained his early training in the shadows of the Duke of Devonshire's properties, was one of the first to appreciate the fine red apple.

At a meeting of pomologists in Chester county, Dr. Eshleman called attention to the apple, and instead of naming the variety "Eshleman," as at first intended, the name "Fanny" was selected as a more pointed honor to the woman upon whose farm the variety first grew.

There are few Fanny apple trees in Lancaster county. Charles Downing became acquainted with the variety. The growth of the tree, and especially the Fanny apple itself, by its appearance and quality, appealed to the fine taste of Charles Downing, and he strongly recommended the propagation and planting of this variety.—"Tribune."

Don't Be Afraid of Lightning.

Articles in several of the magazines very kindly reassure us that we ought not to get scared when it thunders and lightens. "Let us forget our inborn fears—a relic, perhaps, of prehistoric days—and analyze this thunder-storm which makes the heart to quake and the nerves to tingle," says one of these articles, in "Country Life."

Only 169 people, we are told, are struck by lightning and killed in a year, while 763 are killed by sunstroke, 203 are frozen, and 4395 are drowned. Comparatively, then, death by lightning is rare, and we ought not to be so nervous when old Jove begins to hurl his thunderbolts at us. As for avoiding open windows and drafts with the idea that lightning will get us if we don't—that is nonsense, this writer says, for lightning is merely ordinary electric juice, only at an excessively high potential or pressure, and it pays little or no attention to drafts, lightning-rods, etc., but goes pretty much where and how it pleases.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage;
If I have freedom in my love
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.

—Richard Lovelace.

History of an Old Orchard.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Down the shore, about a mile from Cape Vincent, N. Y., are a few gnarled old trees, the surviving remnant of a fine orchard, the first one set out in this locality. More than a hundred years ago my great grandfather planted the seeds from which these trees grew. About the year 1800 my great-grandfather B— took rafts of logs to Montreal, a long distance in those days, the distance being about 150 miles. He brought home the apples from which he obtained seeds to start a small nursery. The seedling trees he transplanted on the shore of the St. Lawrence. During the war of 1812, the orchard was set on fire by British soldiers, but the trees were not destroyed, though given a set back.

Varieties of both sweet and sour apples grew in the orchard. The most remarkable tree was called the Roseo. It was very similar to the Snow apple in appearance, but was larger, had pink streaked flesh and was also a better keeper. There have been, in more recent years, other trees in this locality called Roseo, that were probably grafts. None of them, however, were as fine as the parent tree.

There were also in this old orchard two sweet apple trees, one an early harvest sweet, very yellow and somewhat pear shaped, while the other was a russet called Rusty-coat Sweet. Another tree bore beautiful fruit resembling Maiden's Blush. This was my grandfather's favorite and he named it the Carver apple.

Two trees bearing apples which were called "Tips and Twins," from their peculiar shape and manner of growth, grew side by side. The Tips were long and pointed, and the Twins long and rounded, both apples sour and of a brilliant red.

No cultivation has been given the old orchard for years. The fruit of the few remaining trees is of inferior quality. The old people of the neighborhood can testify to its excellent quality in former days.

The climate of this section years ago was more favorable for fruit growing than it is to-day. It would be difficult to start a nursery and grow an orchard from the seedling trees in this locality now. The ground freezes very deep and we have sudden changes of temperature so that young trees are often killed out the first winter. Scientists tell us that the cutting and burning off of the forests, not only here but back on the mountains, is the cause of the changed climatic conditions.—Mrs. E. R. F.

Northern Spy Merits.

It amused me to read what a contributor had to say in a late issue, on the merits and demerits, principally demerits, of the Northern Spy apple, says the "Star Farmer."

Let me say that the Spy is not a fall variety where it is grown to perfection in our northern orchards, and it never "cracks at the stem end" nor anywhere else. This apple is in its prime the last of January and continues to be the peer of any apple grown to the end of the season. I have kept them with no special trouble to the middle of July. The tree is a vigorous grower, rather slow in beginning to bear, but afterwards is about as sure to bear every year as any grown. I have some trees that bear on one part one year and the other part the next, thus securing a crop every year. The tree is said to be practically immune to the ravages of the San Jose scale. It is not considered quite so good a cooking apple as the R. I. Greening, especially earlier in the season, but it is good enough for anyone, and no variety makes better cider.

If any of your readers are contemplating a family orchard, and reside in a locality suitable for its growth, they can make no mistake by including the genuine Northern Spy in their collection.

Orcharding Briefly Told.

Prof. F. C. Sears, of Massachusetts Agricultural College, summarizes the science of modern orchard culture as follows:

Put out as much as ten acres of orchard.

Choose varieties with great care, getting prolific and well known ones.

Practice clean cultivation, except where the land is too steep, and there use the "sod-culture" method.

Fertilize liberally.

Spray thoroughly.

Practice thinning when the trees set heavily.

Handle the fruit with the greatest care; grade it with the greatest accuracy, and pack it with the greatest skill and honesty.

No Time Like the Old Time.

There is no time like the old time, when you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed and the birds of springtime sung!
The garden's brightest glories by summer suns are nursed;
But oh, the sweet, sweet violets, the flowers that opened first!

There is no place like the old place where you and I were born, Where we lifted first our eyelids on the splendors of the morn From the milk-white breast that warmed us, from the clinging arms that bore, Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us that will look on us no more!

There is no love like the old love that we courted in our pride; Though our leaves are falling, falling, and we're fading side by side, There are blossoms all around us with the colors of the dawn, And we live in borrowed sunshine when the day star is withdrawn.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Impressions of California.

Mr. Chas. A. Green: In response to your request I am happy to state my impressions of California and the Pacific coast in general after a residence of fourteen years and extensive traveling from British Columbia to San Diego. I have lived six years in southern Oregon at Grant's Pass, six years in central California, and two years in this locality, so what I have to say will be based on observation and experience. And your readers will better appreciate what I have to say when they know that my early life and, about fourteen years from forty-four to fifty-eight were spent in New York state.

As to climate—the rainfall on all this coast is precipitated between the months of September and May, the average here being from ten to sixteen inches gradually increasing as one goes north until it runs from forty to eighty inches along the coast of northern California, Oregon and Washington. This refers to that country which lies between the high range of mountains and the ocean. A strip on an average a little more than one hundred miles wide.

The winters are cool and pleasant so far as temperature is concerned, ranging from light frosts occasionally in this vicinity to moderate freezing and light snowfalls in the north. The summer temperatures vary with proximity to the ocean and distance north or south. In this city, Los Angeles, there are very few days that are not deliciously pleasant most of the day from March to December first, but the evenings in June, July and August are seldom warm enough to invite one out on the porch without good heavy wraps. A few miles back in the interior, say at Redlands, Riverside or San Bernardino, the temperature runs very much warmer, sometimes reaching one hundred and eight or ten. The same is also true in the latitude of San Francisco. People wear furs near the coast in July and muslins back in the great San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. In western Oregon and Washington a general coolness characterizes the summers which is conducive to the growth of hay and grain crops and the harder fruits like apples and in many localities cherries and prunes.

Second, in reference to health there is no part of our country where the weather runs so steady and even as here on this coast. At this present writing the day temperature stands about 75 to 85 degrees and the nights about 55 to 60 degrees in this city which in my judgment has the finest, most equable climate of the entire coast. But compared with other portions of our country the entire coast region has a most excellent climate; just the kind toward the north that the Scotchman would like best; and to the south adapted more perfectly to the temperament of the Italian. Every product known to the temperate zone flourishes here in its own select locality so that food supplies are abundant and the water supply generally is sufficient for present needs and usually better in the north owing to the heavier rainfall than it is here.

The most common ailments near the coast are of a rheumatic character. The cool bracing climate stimulates appetite and the low temperature does not induce perspiration sufficient to eliminate the wastes from the body.

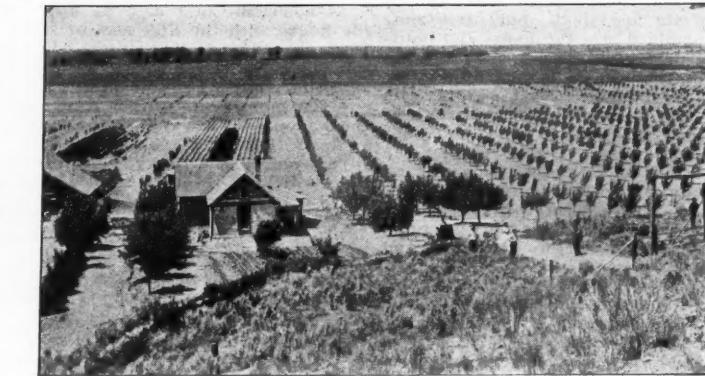
During the winter season it may be safely said that there is more suffering due to sleeping in damp beds and going with the feet and limbs clothed in summer garments than any other physical causes. This lack of caution and good sense gives many people here the same catarrhal troubles they had in the east. Most of the common fairly good houses are built very open so that they need but little ventilation any time of year. This insures cold feet and limbs during the cool season and makes most of the trouble the people have. The last three winters we have been here neither of

the members of my family have caught my twenty acre orchard, which would be cold more than once during the entire winter. We took pains in building our house to use paper between the floors of lumber near by. Labor here costs and over the sheathing and we have \$2.00 per day. The orchard has been kept comfortable with half the fire that some of our neighbors have found necessary. These precautions if followed would almost eliminate sickness from California. It is true that the majority of people who come here are in ill health and most of them improve very wonderfully in spite of some negligences. It is a most excellent place for those who have asthma or hay fever or severe bronchitis or the early stages of tuberculosis. The last two troubles improve quickest in some of the moderate altitudes back from the coast. There is no climate in all our country that is more benign than this of our own sunny southern California.

As one looks over a crowd here he is impressed that many of them have, like the patriarch Job, barely "escaped with the skin of their teeth." There are hundreds of people here who had stayed in the east would have been buried and forgotten years ago. In my next I will write of the social and financial conditions prevailing here in southern California.—G. D. Ballou.

An Idaho Apple Orchard.

Mr. J. D. Mitchell, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, formerly of Hornell, N. Y., recently called upon the editor. Dr. Mitchell has located in Washington county, Idaho, in the Snake river valley section which has become a great fruit growing region. The soil is of volcanic ash which holds water, think it would be a great factor in The soil is ten to twenty feet deep and forcing for early market. If all goes remarkably fertile. This valley is



This is J. D. C. Kruger's "Sundale" farm, Idaho, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower.

twenty-five miles wide by fifty miles long. The soil is irrigated from a never failing supply of water from the snow clad mountains not far distant. There are parts of this valley which are elevated and cannot be irrigated, and parts of it are sandy and not very fertile, but the larger portion of it is suitable for fruit growing.

Orchards twelve years planted are bearing full crops now. When the trees have been five years planted they usually begin to bear, and yield eight to ten boxes per year when seven years planted. This locality has 600 feet more elevation than the Hood river district. The varieties of apples grown are Jonathan, Winesap, Spitzberg, Northern Spy, Baldwin and Winter Banana. This section is seldom injured by late spring frosts owing to the elevation and the dryness of the atmosphere. Last year, 1909, the apple crop was destroyed by late spring frosts which was the first injury done in thirty years. The city of Boise is fifty miles distant. All kinds of small fruits are grown in abundance. Two crops of strawberries are grown in one season, the first crop ripens early in July and the second in October. There is a good market for small fruits in Portland, Seattle, Boise and Spokane.

Dr. Mitchell is anxious to learn about evaporation of apples as at present they have no manner of making use of the cull fruit and wind falls. His idea is to evaporate the apples in the best manner possible, making a gilt edge product, packing it in one pound packages. In this Snake river valley prunes are successfully grown, there being now thirty to forty acres of prunes. Alfalfa there yields six to eight tons per acre. The temperature seldom falls below zero.

The doctor says that he will interest himself in bees as this valley is a great bee section. Twenty-two gallons of strained honey has been taken from one stand of bees in one season. A stand of bees means more than one swarm, but all are in one hive or compartments of one hive. The bees feed upon alfalfa, alsack and white clover which they find in abundance. When asked what profit is expected from the apple orchard Dr. Mitchell replied, "we expect to receive \$2.00 per box for apples this season and the yield is figured at 7000 boxes from

Notes from "Fruit Belt."

In purchasing spraying materials one should make sure that every original package is labeled so as to show the percentage of the principal ingredients, as well as the net weight or measure of the contents.

The old saying that "tillage is manure," if interpreted in terms of crop yield, is true, though, since tillage adds no plant food to the soil, the statement is not literally true. The benefit from preserving a soil mulch, with its consequent economy in the use of soil moisture, is sufficiently important to justify thorough tillage.

Cultivation has a beneficial influence upon the soil by loosening it and making it more easily penetrated by moisture in the form of rain or dew. By keeping a blanket of loose soil three inches thick over the area not actually occupied by plants, the evaporation of soil moisture is reduced; more moisture is, therefore, retained for the use of the plants in the rows. By conserving moisture, cultivation tends to counter-balance the evil effect of drought. A better stand of plants can be maintained during a dry period on well-tilled ground than upon ground that is poorly cultivated. The mechanical effect of grinding the soil upon itself during cultivation reduces it to smaller particles, thus exposing more surface to the action of soil moisture, and, as a result, increasing the available plant food.

From forty acres set out largely to peach trees with 300 apple trees and a few pears and plums, Neil McCollein, of Hesperia, last fall, realized \$3500. Mr. McCollein, in his earlier farm life, had only a small orchard, but realizing that with scientific methods, there was money in fruits, branched out. This is the result of proper care and spraying. The entire crop of the orchard was sold.

I have known farmers to order plants of nursery agents at \$2.50 a hundred and when fruiting time came round there were no berries. The cause of failure being the improper mating of varieties. Good plants can be bought at \$1.00 a hundred or less and two hundred plants will supply a larger family with berries besides some big ones to brag about and give to your friends. A good list of varieties is Wardfield, Beder, Wood, Dunlap, Crescent, Sample and Aroma and there are others.

To the fruit growers of the future, the possibilities are great. With exports fallen off in farm products, leads one to further encourage the farmer to produce more from the soil that these exports will be replaced. It is an important task, but with the best methods the problem is solved.

Organize to sell should be a watchword.

MOTHER'S "NOTIONS"**Good for Young People to Follow.**

"My little grandson often comes up to show me how large the muscles of his arms are.

"He was a delicate child, but has developed into a strong, healthy boy and Postum has been the principal factor.

"I was induced to give him the Postum because of my own experience with it.

"I am sixty years old, and have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for many years. Have tried all sorts of medicines and had treatment from many physicians, but no permanent relief came. I believe nervous dyspeptics suffer more than other sick people, as they are affected mentally as well as physically.

"I used to read the Postum advertisements in our paper. At first I gave but little attention to them, thinking it was a fraud like so many I had tried, but finally something in one of the advertisements made me conclude to try it.

"I was very particular to have it prepared strictly according to directions, and used good, rich cream. It was very nice indeed, and about bedtime I said to the members of the family that I believed I felt better. One of them laughed and said, 'That's another of mother's notions,' but the notion has not left me yet.

"I continued to improve right along after leaving off coffee and taking Postum, and now after three years' use I feel so well that I am almost young again. I know Postum was the cause of the change in my health and I cannot say too much in its favor. I wish I could persuade all nervous people to use it."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

I Rest in God.
I rest in God, and patiently abide,
Like the young willows by the water-side;
My roots reach out for Him, my leaves
expand
To catch His sun and dew on every hand.



Some Changes Made.

The home on which the new couple had taken their abode was like that of many others in the rural districts. An attempt had been made to beautify the place with ornamental trees and shrubs with a limited knowledge as to where such ornamentals should be placed. Thus, the first thing to be done was to remove many trees that seemed to be out of place, and others that were too closely together for the best effect.

Although the grounds about the house occupied considerable space, there was no open spot left for the lawn. After considerable reasoning, a number of fine trees were dug out root and branch in order to leave an open space entirely unencumbered by trees or shrubs, which would be one of the many attractive features that could be introduced. Trees and shrubs are indeed beautiful, but in order to bring out their beauties, we must place them in contrast with open spaces where there is nothing but the green grass.

The shrubs that Jessie found on the new home were few in number and embraced but few varieties. Therefore, although the season was somewhat advanced, and the leaves were beginning to open, Jessie made out an order for plants, vines and shrubs and sent it to her friend, the nurseryman, asking him to forward immediately by express, if, in his opinion, the season was not too far advanced. A reply came immediately, that the items called for had been previously dug and were stored in a cool cellar, and were in splendid condition for transplanting. In a few days the package came by express.

Jessie had planted a large bed of roses at the rear of the house, but a little to one side, not too conspicuous, and yet where a glimpse of it could be had from the road. There was also a large bed of hardy hydrangeas.

Along the driveway, which led from the rear of the house she planted a border of flowering plants, geraniums, roses, ornamental grasses, plants with colored foliage, dahlias, balsams, heliotrope, and salvia.

At the rear of the grounds she had a space twelve feet wide, plowed up across the entire plot and nicely fitted; here, in curved lines, she planted every variety of ornamental shrubs that she knew to be hardy and thrifty in that climate, including the Spirea, Smoke tree, Japan quince, Japan maples, Hardy hydrangeas, white and red lilacs, hardy orange, purple leaved beech, flowering almond, and here and there a rose, the Althea (Rose of Sharon), white and purple clematis, honeysuckle, and occasionally a Norway spruce or Arbor-vitae, and now and then a clump of ornamental grass. She planted about the porches the wisteria, clematis and honeysuckle.

The soil in most parts of the grounds was level and even, but was made more so by rolling with a heavy iron roller after rain. Where the ground was very rough, it was spaded and reseeded with lawn grass. Other places where there was slight unevenness an application of two or three inches of rich loamy soil was applied to fill up the cavities.

The borders of the drives and walks were trimmed with a sharp spade, a strong line having been drawn to guide the workmen. There was no one thing done that cost so little and yet made such an improvement in the appearance of the place as this straightening the borders of the drives and walks, and removing the patches of grass that had grown up in the gravel.

Many of the shrubs found growing on the place looked old and scraggy. She thinned out a large portion of the old branches, and headed them back nearly one-half, which induced a new growth and gave the shrubbery a fresh appearance.

An abundance of manure was placed about these old shrubs also. The lawn at the same time received a dressing of high grade phosphate, at the rate of five hundred pounds per acre.

The lawn mower was started immediately. It is surprising how much a lawn mower can beautify a rural place, and the expense is not large. It will not take an active man long to run a lawn mower over an acre of grass. A few years ago it was the custom of those who had several acres of house

grounds to purchase a lawn mower that went by horse power. These have been largely discontinued for various reasons; one of which is, that the horses mark up the lawn with their hoofs after the rains; another is the expense of the machine. At the present time the hand lawn mower is the one used in keeping the lawn shaved. There is no economy in neglecting to mow the lawn frequently.

The Vegetable Garden.

While Jessie superintended beautifying the lawn and grounds about the house, Harry was delegated to look after the family garden. Jessie did not bother herself about this, except to advise what seeds should be planted. One day she wandered in the garden to see what Harry had been doing, when she found he had laid out a large portion of the garden in small beds, where he intended to sow seeds of various vegetables. She explained to him that it was much better to plant the entire garden in rows, running the entire length, which would enable the garden to be cultivated largely with a horse and cultivator.

"Why," said Harry, "you would not expect to put a horse and cultivator into a bed of beets or onions that was just coming up, would you?"

"Certainly not," replied Jessie, "when the plants are small, but after they have obtained size the horse and cultivator can be run between them. In the case of onions, beets and lettuce, or other vegetables of that nature, you might sow two, three or four rows of seed just wide enough apart to admit the hoe, leaving a path between the onions and the beets for the horse and cultivator. When you come to the beans and corn, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, and other vines, leave plenty of room between the rows for the horse and cultivator."

"That may be a good plan," replied Harry, "and save considerable weeding and hoeing by hand."

"Yes," said Jessie, "I have noticed that most vegetable gardens are overrun with weeds in July and August, where they are planted in beds as you have begun to plant yours. A large part of the labor is saved by planting in long rows, and the work can largely be done with a horse and cultivator. It looks pretty on the start to have little beds here and there with paths between, but when the warm June showers come, and the weeds spring up rapidly in the beds and paths, it requires considerable labor to subdue them with hands and hoe, and in most cases the young plants are overshadowed; few remaining, except to keep pace with the weeds, until a season of leisure can be secured."

Thereupon Harry changed his plans of the garden, leveling down the beds, and laying out the entire garden in rows from one end to the other. The fence that had surrounded the garden was taken down, thus uniting the garden with the grounds about the house. Besides the vegetables Jessie induced Harry to sow seeds of annual flowers. Thus the garden was not only of practical value, but a thing of beauty. Here the young couple often walked in the morning and evening, watching the growth of various plants.

"How is it that many people have no garden, therefore no vegetables and other garden luxuries?" asked Harry.

"It is partly owing to shiftlessness, and partly to overwork in other departments that seem to be more important," replied Jessie. "The farmers about here are in debt. They consider their first duty to be the payment of interest and taxes. The garden does not seem to help to pay debts, therefore is neglected. But it does help. It is a profitable feature of every home. It tends to increase the healthfulness of the household. It saves doctors' bills. It makes the farm home attractive. It embellishes the table. Think of the asparagus bed which is growing so vigorously. Those long rows will supply a family daily for months with a healthful and palatable dish, that is available soon after the snow disappears in the spring, before any other green plant is available."

"What comes next as regards date?" asked Harry.

"Next comes the lettuce and then radishes, followed soon by the early strawberries. How are the strawberry beds promising?"

"They are full of blossoms, and green fruit has already begun to set. We

have gone through them to-day with hoes for the last time before fruiting."

Peddling Strawberries.

Harry had much to learn in regard to practical fruit growing. His first important lesson was in the management of fruit pickers. These were gathered from the neighboring village and were a wild and unmanageable set. The first day they were engaged in picking early strawberries they nearly drove Harry to distraction by their disorderly conduct. He attempted to keep each picker upon a row by himself, and so started them, but by the time he had the last picker placed upon the row, the first ones were tearing about on rows occupied by others, who happened to be their friends, and whom they desired to get near for the sake of visiting, or on the supposition that the row was better than the one they were picking.

Whenever the fruit became thin on one row, the pickers would skip and not pick it at all, dodging over until they arrived at a point where the berries were more plentiful. He tried every method in his power to create order out of disorder, with only partial success. He also had difficulty in getting the pickers to fill their boxes evenly full; many of them would bring in their trays with the boxes only partially full; some of them would stuff leaves into the lower corner of the boxes in order to fill them up sooner; others would get green berries, and those with blossoms on, mixed in with the ripe fruit, injuring the appearance of the berries.

Some of the time Harry's attention would be entirely occupied in filling the crates when he would return to the rows he would find all sorts of mischief going on.

At noon, the first day, he drove to the house with the first load of strawberries announcing that he was going to the village to sell them.

"I am going too," said Jessie.

A few moments later they leaped into the wagon and drove off to the town.

"Isn't this fine?" said Jessie.

"Splendid!" said Harry; "much better than watching the pickers; I tell you, I had a hard time. I am going to discharge a lot of those urchins. Some of them are too smart; some are lazy, and some are absolutely dishonest."

"I am going to stop at the next house," said Harry, "and see if they want some strawberries."

Woman too Poor to Buy.

Arriving at the house, he alighted and rapped at the front door, and the lady of the house appeared. He showed her a basket of the strawberries and asked her if she desired to buy any. She gazed intently at the tempting fruit; stood in silence for a long time, finally asked how much they were a quart. "Ten cents," replied Harry. She continued to gaze in silence, it seemed to Harry half an hour. By and by she exclaimed: "Ten cents a quart!" "Ten cents a quart," replied Harry. Another long pause.

"Do you wish to buy any of these berries?" Another long pause.

"Well, I guess not."

"Did you sell any?" asked Jessie, as Harry returned rather crestfallen.

"No; that is the queerest woman I ever saw. Didn't seem to know whether she wanted them or not."

"Do you suppose she had any money, Harry, to pay for them?"

"Possibly not. They seem to be poor people. If I thought so I would go back and give her some of these berries."

"There are many people who have not a cent in the house to pay for any item of food, much less luxuries like strawberries. We who have money are apt to think everybody else has, but there are very many of apparently well-to-do farmers who often haven't a dollar in the house—or a shilling. Evidently that woman wanted the strawberries; she was longing for them but hadn't the means to pay for them."

"I will find out in the village," said Harry, "and leave her some on the way back."

At the next house Harry saw an elderly gentleman in the yard and inquired if they wanted any strawberries to-day.

"No, I thank you, we have a good supply," he replied, disappearing around the corner of the house. Before Harry could start the horse, a woman darted out of the house and motioned for him to wait. "Don't pay any attention to that man who told you we had plenty of berries," she said. "We haven't had a berry this year. We are just starving for some! He is too stingy to buy them. He thought he would get rid of you in that way. What do you ask for them?"

"Ten cents a quart," said Harry, "and eight cents a quart by the crate."

"Then I will take a crate."

The berries were unloaded and paid

for. Arriving at the village, Harry found the stores were destitute of fruit, and all that he had left were sold at short notice, and at good prices, excepting a few quarts which he saved for a special purpose. Before returning, he called at the hotels and engaged to supply them for the season.

Harry made inquiries about the woman who looked so longingly at the berries on his way down, and found she was poor and deserving. Her husband had been sick for a long time. He made her happy by presenting her with six quarts of his finest strawberries.

Features of Married Life.

The buds of spring gradually unfolded into the blossoms of summer, and yet the honeymoon continued in the home of our friends.

I cannot say that there were no disagreements in the household. I have heard of newly married couples who never disagree, and who never speak to each other except in words of endearment and affection, but I am compelled to state that I have met very few such in real life. We often meet with this class of perfection in romances, but even there, I have thought the writer open to criticism for painting his picture in such bright colors. Life is nowhere made up of sunshine alone. The most beautiful painting is made of lights and shadows, and the greater the contrast between the lights and shades, the more striking is the picture. We would tire of continuous fair weather unruled by a cloud. After a short time we would long for a shower to break the monotony. This is my complaint of the climate in California. Day after day, week after week, and month after month, the sun rises and crosses the heavens with glaring brilliancy—the sky not decorated with even the smallest cloud.

From what I can learn from the experience of other married people, and from my own, I would say that continuous sunshine over the domestic hearth, is not expected nor desired. It should not be supposed that the views of the husband will agree precisely with those of his wife, nor that the views of the wife should agree precisely with those of the husband. In fact, the greater the intelligence of the husband or the wife, the greater will be the differences that will arise between them on various subjects.

Do we not derive our greatest pleasures from chance acquaintances, by the differences between our views and theirs? Some congeniality between the two would certainly be necessary. This congeniality is always conceded between the husband and wife through affection, and yet they may disagree.

Marriage is a great factor in building character, in subduing selfishness and in making us better Christians. The first lesson that young married people learn is that they cannot possibly live together happily and be entirely selfish. The husband must sacrifice his inclinations to those of his wife, and the wife must give up long cherished plans at the request of the husband. The home is a little community in which self is partially ignored for the good of the household in general, of which the children often constitute the most important factor.

Where can you find a more complete example of selfishness than in a rich old bachelor, unless indeed he has had mother or sisters, relatives or friends depending upon his bounty. The unmarried man who lives alone by himself is miserable on account of selfishness. It is strange, but true, that human beings can be happy only through making others happy. Were I asked to give a recipe for a happy Christmas, I should say, go to work to make somebody's Christmas the happiest they have ever known. This is the recipe for domestic happiness. The selfish man takes no enjoyment in his home. It is only he who can sacrifice himself for the comfort or pleasure of his wife or children, who enjoys married life.

It is surprising how trifling an affair may be that which for a moment, separates through ruffled temper the husband and wife. A slight event, such as the accidental dropping off of a button, an aching tooth, or even a sore toe, may for a brief moment cast a shadow over the domestic hearth. For an instant the trouble seems monstrous and appalling, and yet in a few moments, both husband and wife may burst into laughing over the ridiculousness of the impending disaster.

Reason for It.

One reason why rural life is not more enjoyable to many is, that anxious cares, economies, and over-work drive out pleasure. How many farmers, with their wives and children, are day after day utterly worn out with the day's work. Their labors are so severe they are unable to get y

Aunt Hannah's Replies

Worried Lover.

A lad 21 years old and a girl of 18 years are in trouble. They love each other but the parents of the girl object to the attentions of the young man, thus they are parted with tears streaming down the rosy cheeks of the girl and a heavy cloud hanging over the life of the young man.

Aunt Hannah's reply: Remember that you are both young, that you both have much to learn in the next four or five years. You are too young to get married. The best thing the young man can do is to make himself worthy of the girl by living a correct life and doing something worthy of the respect of every one concerned. There is always hope for the young man when he is assured that the girl he admires has affection for him and is honest and true. If the parents have no valid objection to the young lover they are not wise and may change their minds for the better. Therefore my advice is forbearance. Exercise your patience. This is good practice in any event. As the old song says, "wait until the clouds roll by." It is not likely that the young man is capable at present of earning enough money to support a home of his own. This may be the objection of the parents. It is a valid objection. No man should marry until he is able to support a family. The troubles of young people if rightly and bravely borne usually prove in the course of years to be blessings in disguise. We need discipline. It would not be well for us if everything went smoothly and we had precisely our way in regard to our affairs. Take the brook for instance. It is much more beautiful when its pathway is impeded by stones and rocks than when the waters move smoothly over a sandy bed. Young people who are brought up on a bed of roses seldom amount to much of anything.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I am not, by any means, a bad looking girl, of seventeen, and seek your kind advice.

1. How can I wear my hair to look girlish and without wearing much false hair? It is quite short, not more than six inches. My hair is quite curly at times and as I would like it to be so at all times would you kindly send me a recipe to help me keep my curls?

2. Would it be right for me to speak first to a young man who is a clerk in a store, where my mother and I have been steady customers for years and where I have met the young man often? Mother thought it terrible that I did not speak to him when meeting on the street the other day. Is it wrong that I did not?

3. How should I act to make friends wherever I go? Should I act in my own natural way or not? Being of a jolly nature and quite a "cut-up."

4. Should I hide my hearty laugh in my handkerchief or not?

5. How should I act and converse on a train?—H. B., Pa.

Aunt Hannah's reply: (1) I can only suggest that you keep the hair dry and fluffy without oil.

(2) It would not be proper for you to speak familiarly to the young clerk to whom you have not been introduced, whom you see at the store often, but there would be no harm in your nodding to him if you meet him on the street. Social rules are not in all cases absolutely binding. For instance you would not be committing a breach of etiquette to thank the man who might save you from drowning, or to recognize him wherever you saw him thereafter, though you might never have been introduced to this man.

(3) One good way for making friends is to indicate by your conduct that you desire the happiness and pleasure of your associates more than your own happiness or pleasure, that you are willing to sacrifice your own comfort somewhat for the good of others. No one who is continually talking of her own ills and misfortunes can become popular. Try to talk about pleasant things, things intellectually interesting. Be a good listener. It may be better to talk too little than to talk too much. Always appear neatly and well dressed but not overdressed.

(4) We all like to see individuality in our friends. We would not like to have them all appear alike. A good hearty laugh is desirable but the laughter should not be too loud. Do not strive to conceal your individuality which may be your chief charm. Self-consciousness leads to stiffness of appearance. While in society try to forget yourself, thinking of others and of what you have to communicate.

(5) You have not the same liberty of conduct on a train of cars or any other public place that you would have in a private parlor, therefore your conduct on a train and your conversation should be somewhat subdued in tone.

"Only a Dog."

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Malcolm Moffett.



Only a dog! An uncommon dog, 'tis true, still just a dog. Lying there a mangled heap—lifeless. Why should I care? There is no dearth of dogs. Yet I do.

You have been a friend. How good a friend! When only a pup they gave you to me—a child. We played together happy and unconscious; unknowing of life, its vagaries, its cruel stings or e'en its deeper pleasures. Ofttimes I whispered childish secrets to you. Maybe you understood. I thought so. Leastwise you never told. That's something.

Sometimes we quarreled, but we were soon fast friends again. You did not hold resentment, so how could I? That, too, is something.

Also I knew that when you in canine way caressed my hand or proffered me a friendly paw you were sincere. You did not mask your feelings as so many persons do. When you snarled you meant it.

No matter what shadow crossed my life and brought me anxious care, no matter how dark the clouds that dimmed the sun of joy, nor how many human friends forsook me in my need, you remained always the same—devoted. And when in moody solitude I railed at all the world, recounted all my sorrows, arrayed before my mind whole multitudes of wrongs, it seemed you almost understood and in your eyes there seemed to glow the light of sympathy.

He who fashioned both our lives withheld from you the power of speech and some measure of understanding; shortened your span of life, so that while you were growing aged I only passed on life's highway from childhood unto youth with many years before. Accident brought the selfsame give plenty of fresh air.

and that time would soon have brought and self-centered man has held no hope of future life for you. If that be true this is for you the end. Your life is only a memory entwining midst more sacred things that link the past to present. Yet withal, a memory of faithfulness and fidelity. And that is much.

Editors note: Plant paenae roots, grape vines, blackberry, red raspberry, currant, gooseberry, and all hardy fruit and ornamental trees in October, November or December.—C. A. Green.

About Intemperance.

Young man, look at this bottle, gaze on it, but shudder as you gaze. These sparkling drops are murderers in disguise, widows' groans and orphans' tears. It is in no one's power to unfold the history of the dark record of the past to point you to those who sleep in a drunkard's grave. Intoxicating drink causes more vice and sorrow than war and pestilence combined.

Young men, let me say to you, bright as your morning sun shines and high as your hopes beat in your bosom, if you begin drinking even temperately your bright morning will end in clouds and darkness. Look at the generation who have preceded you. The morning of their lives dawned as bright as yours but where are thousands of them today?

Dear friends, don't laugh at the drunken man, reeling as he walks; he may have a wife waiting for him to come home, shedding tears, and a mother or sister in grief and sorrow at his downfall. Care for him until sobered, then talk to him like he was your own brother on the road to eternal ruin.

In some foreign countries the taste for intoxicating drinks has been cured. Men put in prison for crimes caused by drunkenness are fed on bread, soaked in whisky, beer or the drinks they like best. The prisoner at first takes his meal very freely, but soon gets a distaste, and has to be hungry to eat it, and never likes the drink again that he had loved so well. Eating fruit daily has decreased the craving for strong drinks, also. As long as my health is spared I shall urge young men to shun intoxicating drinks and tobacco.—Jacob Faith.

The Potato.—As to the origin of the potato, the cyclopedias tell us that it is well known. They say that it was first brought into Spain from Quito, which is south of Columbia, but that the wild plant exists in a good many other places. They do not say that it was native to North as well as South America, but that is the fact, and the Indians of the Atlantic coast cultivated it.

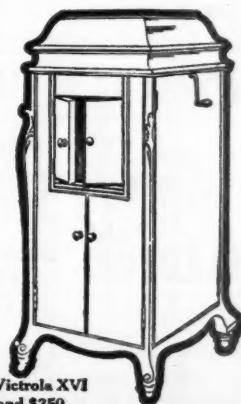
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Farm and Garden

The Country Boy.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Lincoln Rappley.

I wish I was a country boy,
With freckles on my nose.
For then I'd go barefooted,
And maybe stub my toes.

I'd rise each morn at 4 A. M.,
And milk a dozen kine,
And feed about a hundred pigs,
Oh, wouldn't that be fine.

And then the horses I would feed,
And carry them some drink.
The pails of water, they would weigh,
A thousand pounds, I think.

Oh, I would work about four hours,
Before having any grub.
And maybe 'bout a thousand times,
Every toe I'd stub.

I'd paddle in the wat'rin trough,
And maybe go in swimmin'.
Even if 'twas 'gainst the rules,
And I had to take a trimmin'.

I'd rob the nests of bumble bees,
And swaller all their honey.
Make no difference if I got stung,
Oh, wouldn't it be funny.

Oh, I would be so happy,
That I was borned a boy.
I'd be just almost bustin'
With gratitude and joy.

Our Farm Boys.

There are many young men to-day who are still laboring upon the farm of their father and are still being directed by his will, and a measure of his control. They have reached the age when they should begin to work out their own plans and prove their own ability to manage and direct a farm in their own way and upon their own responsibility, says the "N. W. Agriculturist." This cannot be done when they have no sense of responsibility. They should be thrown upon their own resources except so far as the joint earnings of the family will permit the giving of a reasonable amount to give them the beginning of an independent farm home. While the father still lives and is in good health and strength he can act as an adviser. The money which may possibly lie in a bank drawing a small rate of interest can be far better used by putting it into the hands of these sons and let that capital be a means of discipline in establishing that measure of self confidence by which they can establish and maintain a home of their own. The father can direct this process to a certain extent. The good which will come to such sons from such a proceeding will be far in excess of the good which those young men will receive by having a certain amount of money left to them after the father shall have ceased to be present with them.

Blanching Celery.

Blanching celery in hot weather is not so easily accomplished as in the fall, says "Farm Progress." Soil at this season affords most favorable conditions for rust. Instead of this method twelve-inch boards are used. Only good lumber is purchased, cleats are nailed on to prevent splitting, and the boards are as well cared for as the hot bed sash, far better than many a gardener cares for them. Each board does service six to seven times in a season.

When the plants are twelve inches high, the boards are set beside them and fastened in place with clamps made from a piece of heavy wire about ten inches long, and bent to a little less than a right angle two inches from each end. Pairs of rows are selected at intervals over the field for the first blanching. In this way wagon ways are opened and labor is saved in moving the boards from row to row. The process requires from ten days to two weeks, according to weather conditions. When ready for market the celery is dug with spades and stripped of outside leaves in the field. It is hauled to a shed, trimmed, washed with a hose, bunched and scrubbed. The root is cut to a four-sided wedge and three or four stalks are tied at top and bottom into a flat bunch.

They Were Bullets.

A young woman from the city had been staying on a ranch up in the cattle country for a few weeks. Seeing some calves running across a pasture, she exclaimed, "Oh! what pretty cowlets."

"Yes, miss," drawled the ranchman, pulling his moustache to conceal a smile, "they are pretty, but them's bullets."

Starting Fruit With Ten Acres.

I think from my own experience that a great many people make a mistake in trying to get too much land at first, when they are young and have not had the experience that is necessary for success with a large farm, says R. B. Rushing, in "Farmer's Voice."

When I was a boy I used to work for the neighbors for 25 cents and 30 cents per day, and had to work hard to satisfy the man that I was working for. As I grew older it appeared to me that I could run a little business of my own, but as I was a poor boy I hardly knew how to get started. However, I determined to try it and see what I could do. So, at the age of eighteen, I fell in love with a little farm of ten acres, that was only a few miles from where I had been working, and made a deal for same, giving (or rather promising to give) \$1000 for it. As many young men must do to-day, I went in debt for that little farm, and thought I had made the biggest deal that ever was made. It was too

carded the use of setting hens for incubators, as the incubator is so much more profitable.

Will Start a Toad Farm.

One million toads are to be bred by Richard Dray, a gardener from Australia. Mr. Dray has faith in the ability of the common toad to protect plant life from destructive insects, says the N. Y. "Times," and hopes to convince farmers that the toad is their friend. He will be the first toad salesman in the world.

"It is amazing," said Mr. Dray, "that farmers know so little about the value of the common toad. I intend to start a Society for the Protection of the Toad."

The hunger of the toad is prodigious. It has been estimated that one toad will devour in thirty days 700 cutworms, 1000 ants, 150 weevils, 140 ground beetles and 600 myriapods, all harmful to vegetation. The brown-tail moth also is eaten in vast numbers.

"A shilling apiece has been paid by English gardeners for full-grown toads. They are better than any artificial method for the destruction of plant-destroying insects. In England, as in Australia, artificial propagation has been begun."

"A breeding place will be established near a shallow, stagnant pool. They are not amphibious, like the frog, and the water is needed only for breeding purpose. Artificial shelters may be



The upper picture is a photograph where grape and peach baskets are made. The lower photograph is a scene on the fruit farm of H. Dorman.

big for me, as it took me several years to pay for it.

We devoted a small piece of land to onions, which always bring a good profit. We had some berry patches, which made money for us, and we raised all the chickens we could with hens for incubators and brooders. At the end of five years after we were married, we found ourselves out of debt by selling the mules, and had twenty dollars beside. We thought this was doing well and turned around and bought another team on credit.

By this time we were getting where we could begin to do something, and in a few years we added another ten acres to our farm. This made twenty acres in all, and I have seen better land than some of it was, for it had to be built up before I could raise much of anything on it. I still made a specialty of dairying, with the addition of a little dairying, which was very helpful to my farm. As the years roll on, by adding a little at a time as we can pay for it, we find we have a farm of 200 acres of as good land as there is to be found anywhere in this country. We do not confine ourselves to any one special line, but aim to raise as near everything in a general line as possible. We try to raise a good many sheep every year, as there is good money in them, and they are about the best soil improvers.

I have a little orchard of twenty-five acres just coming into bearing that has for the last two years paid me the sum of \$2000 each year. This is not extra big for the orchard, but it is not doing its best. About one-third of this is deducted for expenses, which leaves me a handsome amount beside. I still hold on to my berry patches, and have made as high as \$150 per acre. In conjunction with this, my dairy of ten cows pays me a good amount, besides furnishing a great amount of fertilizer.

The hogs must not be left out, as they work so well with the dairy and gardening business. My good wife has not forgotten her poultry, but has dis-

erected by digging shallow holes and covering them partially with a board or flat stone. These will be used by day, the toad sallying forth at night to eat.

"I do not expect to receive a shilling each. Twenty-five cents a hundred would pay a handsome profit."

Test of Value of Manure.

Two years ago I put on ten or twelve tons of manure to the acre for fall wheat. On the manured part it yielded twenty-seven bushels to the acre, on unmanured ten bushels. The soil is sandy loam.

The last named part was a dry strip of land along a twenty foot river bank. Then again, one of the cement gutters in the stable was not water tight, but has since been repaired, so that in two ways it was not a fair test. It is my contention that a man ought to have fair wages for attending to beef cattle, and have the manure for profit besides. The manure alone is not enough in comparison to the wages of other trades.

A couple of years ago, when hogs dropped to about 5¢ per pound, and feed rose to about the same price as it is now, how quickly farmers dropped out of the business. They would have been as well off if they had stayed with it, but it showed they were not satisfied to work for the manure, as the housing of animals has to be reckoned. Modern farming has to be run more on a wage and profit basis than in the past.

Feeding According to Needs.

While it is always essential that animals be well fed and cared for, it is oftentimes found that the cow producing the largest amount of milk is not necessarily the animal which devours the most feed, and for this reason the owner should learn the temperament of each individual animal, and feed it accordingly, in this way realizing profits which might otherwise be wasted.

Who Makes High Prices?
 "Taint me," says the farmer,
 "Who's gettin' th' stuff."
 "Taint me," says the packer;
 "I get just enough
 To pay a small profit,
 As fair as can be."
 And all of them chorus
 Together "Taint me."

"Taint me," says the canner;
 "My margin's the same."
 "Taint me," says the huckster,
 "Who's beakin' the game."
 "Taint me," says the gardener;
 "I'm poor all th' time."
 "Taint me," says the grocer;
 "I ain't seen a dime."
 —J. W. Foley, New York "Times."

Reward of Labor and Pluck. What One Woman Did.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: About twenty years ago there moved to our town a family consisting of father (a cripple), mother and three small children, two boys and a baby girl. They were very poor. They had been renting high priced land for money rent. The past year was very wet and crops were poor. By the time they had paid the rent and other indebtedness they had nothing but their household goods. They rented a small house and garden. The father did what work he could get and was able to do, the mother raised a good garden and did what sewing she could get to do. Thus they lived the first year. Then they borrowed \$150 to buy three lots and took out three shares in the Building and Loan to build a two-room house on them. The lots were bare but they went to work to make a home. The father doing what he was able to with his failing health, the mother dress-making, taking care of the family, doing the housework and raising a good garden each year. The first year they bought six apple trees, six each of blackberries and raspberries, and obtained of neighbors slips of gooseberries, currants, strawberries and rhubarb, and each year adding something until they had pear, peach, cherry and plum trees, a few of each, also adding two rooms to the house. By chance one day there fell in the mother's hands a part of a copy of Green's Fruit Grower. She liked it so well that, though she could ill afford to, she sent 50 cents for one year's subscription, and by its advice, she says, their success with their fruit is due, they had all they wanted to use when ripe and to can, but when the subscription became due again they could not spare the money to renew but Mr. Green kindly sent it on until the mother one day sent an article to the paper for which Mr. Green kindly allowed her three years' subscription. The children were sent to school as they became old enough and the boys worked in summer for the farmers near town and went to school in winter. They gave their three oldest children a high school education. A son that came to them since moving here was in the eighth grade when they moved west four years ago. The two oldest boys are now mechanics getting good wages, the daughter is a school teacher, the youngest boy is clerking in a store; all are loved and respected. The father has gone to his reward, the mother is enjoying her well earned rest, but she still takes the Green's Fruit Grower, and says she always will.—A Subscriber.

Success With Hogs.—The successful hog raiser is the man who pays strict attention to the health and comfort of his "money makers," especially while they are young. It is very essential that they be kept in roomy, sanitary quarters, free from both internal and external parasites.

While it is essential to the most profitable returns that the foundation stock be carefully selected and the pigs be kept in perfect health, yet the method of feeding is a potent factor in determining profit.

Experiment station workers are unanimous in concluding that cooking not only does not increase the profit, but that it is often a detriment, as the heat renders some of the nutrients less digestible. It was formerly thought that it was a paying proposition to grind corn for all classes of swine. This idea has been exploded by the Iowa Experiment Station in a series of experiments with a large number of animals.

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 Manufacturer of Cele-
 brated Split Hickory
 Vehicles

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The actual dollars-and-cents saving I make you runs from \$26.50 and up on a vehicle. I give

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The American Farmer.

"What future lies before the American farmer? What ultimate hope is there for a farmer as a member of society?" These questions were asked last week by Prof. L. H. Bailey, director of the New York State College of Agriculture and chairman of the commission on country life in an address last week before the Long Island assembly at Stony Brook, L. I.

"It is a strange thing that the producer of raw material has thus far in the history of the world taken a subordinate place to the trader in this material and the fabricator of it.

"The fundamental weakness in our civilization is the fact that the city and the country represent antagonistic forces. The city always tends to destroy its province. Mankind has not yet worked out an organic relation between town and country. Until such an organic relation exists, civilization cannot be perfected or sustained, however high it may rise in its various parts.

"In North America the best system in the world of instruction of rural life is now well established. Nevertheless the educational propaganda for a better country life has not yet entered into the imagination of our people," although he believed it the first requisite for an economically sound and enduring civilization.

"In enterprise in which social betterment is involved the agricultural country should be as much represented as the city. There are internal problems of the city and internal problems of the open country, but the problems of adjustment between the two are the fundamental problems of the social structure."

The speaker thought little of the movement of rich city men to the country for pleasure and of poor city men for livelihood. He thought what was wanted was not so much more farmers as better farmers.

Lincoln on Farming.

No other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture.

I know nothing so pleasant to the mind as the discovery of anything that is at once new and valuable, nothing that so lightens and sweetens toil as the hopeful pursuit of such discovery.

How vast and how varied a field is agriculture!

The mind, already trained to thought in the country school or higher school, can not fail to find there an exhaustless source of enjoyment.

Every blade of grass is a study, and to produce two where there was but one is both a profit and a pleasure.

Not grass alone, but soils, seeds, and season—hedges, ditches, and irrigation—plowing, hoeing and harrowing—reaping, mowing and threshing, saving crops, pests of crops, diseases of crops and what will prevent or cure them—implements, utensils and machines, their relative merits, and how to improve them—hogs, horses and cattle—sheep, goats and poultry—trees, shrubs, fruits, plants and flowers—the thousand things of which these are specimens—each a world of study within itself.

Unusually Large Baldwin Tree.

In the orchard of M. F. Thurston, near Churchville, N. Y., there is a Baldwin apple tree that is symmetrical in figure, stands thirty feet high and the limbs of which measures fifty-four feet from east to west and forty-eight feet from north to south. This tree was set out about forty years ago and, besides furnishing shade near the house it yields abundant supplies of edible Baldwin apples, which command a higher price than is usually paid for this variety.

John Barker, the town marshal of Harrisonville, Kansas, avers that he overheard the following conversation between two little girls who are not yet old enough to go to school: "What makes a horse act naughty when he sees an auto?" one asked. "It's this way," replied the other. "Horses is used to seein' other horses pullin' rigs, and they don't know what to think of 'em goin' along without a horse. I guess if you was to see a pair of pants walkin' down the street without a man in 'em you'd be scared, too."

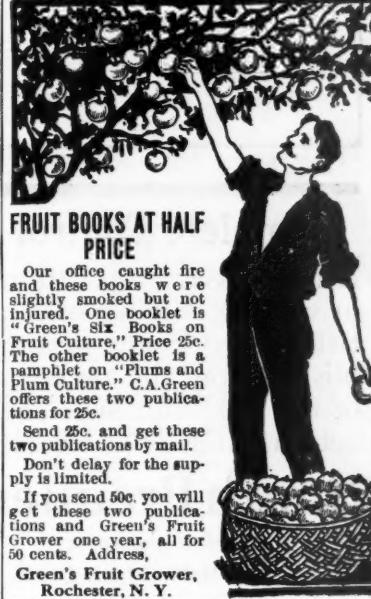
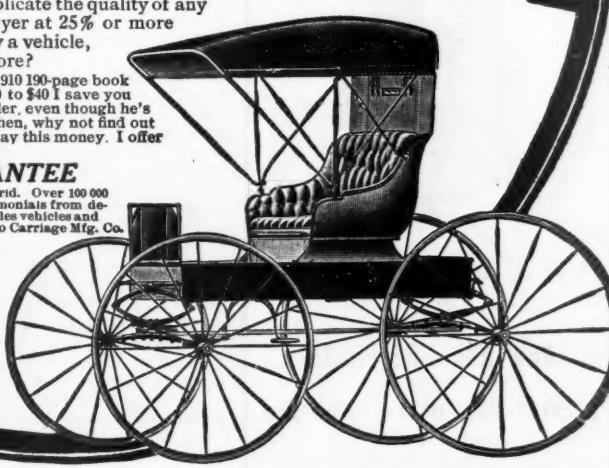
Moles Friends of the Farmer.—A distinguished naturalist carefully examined the stomachs of fifteen moles caught in different localities, but failed to discover therein the slightest vestige of plants or roots; on the contrary, they were filled with the remains of earthworms.

Uncle Eph (reading newspaper).—By gum! They must be queer people down in New York!

Aunt Hulda—Why, pa?
 Uncle Eph—It says here, that they have just put a feller in jail for waterin' his stock.—Scranton "Tribune."

How merciful it is that the lamb, playing upon the hillside, cannot know that his skin is to be made into parchment, and the calf, that later he will be served in cans as pressed chicken.—"Irrigation."

Select your squash seeds from among the earliest good squash that matures. If you wait till later the next year's product will be still later.



Poor Richard Says.

Many words will not fill a bushel.
 The used key is always bright.
 Do not squander time; time is the stuff that life is made of.

The sleeping fox catches no poultry.
 He that riseth late must trot all day
 and shall scarce overtake his business
 at night.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty
 soon overtakes him.

Drive thy business; let not thy business
 drive thee.

Early to bed and early to rise make
 a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

He that lives upon hope will die
 fasting.

Industry pays debts.
 Diligence is the mother of good luck.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.
 Have you something to do to-morrow,
 do it to-day.

The cat in gloves catches no mice.
 Little strokes fell great oaks.

Employ thy time well if thou meanest
 to gain leisure.

Since thou are not sure of a minute
 do not throw away an hour.

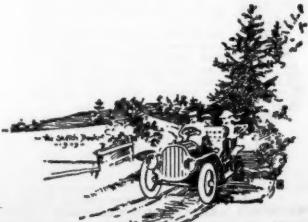
Trouble springs from idleness and
 grievous toil from needless ease.

Fly pleasures and they will follow
 thee.

Three removes are as bad as a fire.

Want of care does more damage than
 want of knowledge.

Not to oversee workmen is to leave
 them thy purse open.



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by George B. Griffith.



The Work of Young Men.

The talent of youth, which rapidly pressed by matters of national importance, is to be prized and utilized. Joseph, who sheltered the entire Church of God in Egypt and saved a great nation, was a young man. The half-million warriors who crossed the Jordan to conquer for Israel the Lord's inheritance were, with two exceptions, all young men. And was it not a youth who, with a sling and the stone, broke the tyranny of the Philistines and delivered the people?

Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, who shook the entire empire of Babylon, and who are shaking the world at the present hour, were young men. All Christ's Apostles were, at the time of their calling, young men.

Calvin wrote his "Institutes," which have moulded the minds of myriads, when he was twenty-six. Patrick Hamilton, the proto-martyr of the Reformation of Scotland, was a youth of twenty-four. George Wishart, the martyr, was comparatively a young man. John Livingstone, of the famous Kirk of Shotts, was a young man. Hugh M'Kall, Richard Cameron, and James Renwick, who yielded their lives for the crown rights of Christ, and whose names are emblazoned on the flag of Scotland's spiritual liberties, were young men. In our day William Burns, Robert M'Cheyne, Alexander Duff—when he began his work in India—were all young men. At the present moment the religious movements going on all over the country, that are cheering our hearts so much, are in a measure due to the energetic actions of young men.

The greatest captains of ancient and modern times, both conquered Italy at twenty-five. Youth, extreme youth, overthrew the Persian empire. Don John, of Austria, won Lepanto at twenty-five, and had it not been for the jealousy of Philip, the next year he would have been Emperor of Mauritania. Gaston de Foix was only twenty-two when he stood a victor on the plain of Ravenna. Every one remembers Conde and Roeroy at the same age. Conspicuous illustrations might be further recited, many of these young men beginning life amid narrow circumstances, and some in abject poverty. They are so many, so varied, so easy to find in every field of activity, that the conclusion cannot be escaped that the opportunities for young men of health, industry and ambition to acquire the most honorable stations are almost at every one's hand.

Bad Grammar.

Some time since, while teaching in the high school in one of the largest towns in the state of Massachusetts, a lady of wealth and refinement invited a scholastic friend of mine to her house, and said to him:

"Is it true that it is considered proper now to say: 'I done it?'" Sufficiently answered by his look of surprise, she continued: "I could not think so, but I corrected my son's wife for that expression the other day, and she said: 'Why, mother, that is the right way now. All the high school scholars say so.'"

A young lady who has recently been admitted to the Cambridge high school upon an average of ninety per cent. on examinations (grammar included) said to me: "I'm afraid I should be homesick away to school, I've always been to home so."

Only last Sabbath the pastor of one of the largest churches in the vicinity of Boston concluded an illustration with: "So are each one of us."

But the most astonishing expression of all is cut from last week's issue of one of the most widely circulated papers published out of Boston. Here is the stanza:

Tread softly, lest thou wake the dead
Who slumber in their lonely bed
Beneath the clay.
Do not disturb their dreamless sleep
Where angels fair their vigils keep.

Is not every parent who wishes his child carefully trained—yes, and every patriot—interested in the correct use of the English language? Cannot some one suggest some remedy for its incorrect use at least among the educated?

Lincoln as a Match-Maker.

Here is a story of Mr. Lincoln, not generally known, and which illustrates his keen sympathy and attention to

personal details, even when most opposite.

It is an interesting reminiscence to present at this time, the centennial of his birth.

It was about a year before the fall of

Richmond, when both north and south

seemed tottering to ruin, that a young

lady who had known Mr. and Mrs. Lin-

coln for years, visited Washington. She

was an exceptionally sensible, warm-

hearted, refined woman, gifted with a

marvelous voice and a graceful figure,

but she was very homely.

She called at the White House, and

when she had gone with his wife into

a private room, Mr. Lincoln expressed

his surprise to a friend that "some

good man had not been lucky enough

to marry her." Adding:

"L—, herself, would be much happier

if she were a wife and mother."

A few moments later Major C—, a

volunteer officer, thoroughly respected

by the President, and a bachelor, came

into the study. Mr. Lincoln looked at

him thoughtfully.

"What are you going to do when the

war is over, C—?" he asked, suddenly.

"Seek my fortune, I suppose," was the

startled reply.

"There it is in that room." A frank,

girlish laugh was heard at the moment.

"No, you can't go to seek it now;

business first. But there it is."

That evening there was a reception

at the White House. The President

beckoned to Major C—.

"Listen!" he said.

A lady, whom they could not see be-

cause of the crowd, was singing in a

voice of great beauty and sweetness,

some gay song. The major would have

moved forward, but Mr. Lincoln

detained him, his eyes twinkling with

shrewd fun.

"Wait a bit," he said. "Don't look

at her face yet."

Presently she sung a ballad with such

pathos that the major's eyes grew dim.

"Now go. She's as good and true as

her song."

The good word of Mr. Lincoln prob-

ably influenced both parties. In a few

months they were married, and the

union has proved a most happy one.

"I did one wise thing in '64," Mr.

Lincoln said, rubbing his chin, as was

his wont when pleased; "I made that

match."

Balky Horses.

"It is sometimes possible to convert a balky horse and make it see the error of its way," said the ancient liveryman, "but such an animal can never be counted on as reliable," says Chicago

"News." "It's apt to return to its evil

ways at inconvenient times. When

I was a young man I considered myself

extremely skillful with horses and took

especial pride in overcoming balky

ones. I was in love with a beautiful

young schoolma'am and often drove to

her schoolhouse in the afternoon to take

her for a drive when her day's work

was done.

"One day it was raining in seven

languages when I went to take her

home. I had a top buggy and a rangy

nag that used to think balky was its

special mission on earth. I had cured

the beast of that trick, or I thought I

had, and he hadn't shown a contrary

streak for months. I was always brag-

ing of my victory over that horse and

must have bored the schoolma'am a

good deal with my horse talk.

"She was mighty glad to see me loom

up with the buggy that day and as we

drove homeward I talked nothing but

horse. I told how I had conquered the

obstinate brute that was hauling us

after he had been given up as worthless

and meanwhile the rain was sloping

down to beat all creation. We

came to the creek and found it rising

like a house afire. I drove into it and

the water came up to the buggy box.

And just when we got to the middle

that fool horse stopped dead short and

turned his head around and looked at

us in the idiotic way that balky horses

have.

"Well, I reasoned and argued with

him for ten minutes and tried to pry

him ahead with the buggy whip, but it

was no use. And the water was ris-

ing about an inch a minute. I told

the teacher I'd have to carry her ashore

and I took her in my arms.

"She was a good, honest, corn-fed

girl and she weighed like a load of baled hay and the water was running like a mill race, and so it isn't wonderful that I lost my balance and we came down kerflop in that moist, gurgling creek and we were a sight for drowned rats when we finally landed.

"It shows how unfair women are that this schoolma'am would never speak to me again, and that's why I am an old bachelor with a secret sorrow.

"The horse? That feeble-minded beast stood there until the water was so high he could hardly keep his nose above it and then he swam half a mile down the creek and landed in the fork of a big elm and when the water went down he was hanging there, with the buggy dangling under him.

"There was an old man named Billypost who bought a horse that turned out to be balky. If the nag was obstinate, so was old Billypost. He said he'd break that critter and cure it of its delusions if it took him the rest of his life. He had plenty of money and wrestling with old sorrel got to be his life's work.

"At last he figured out a scheme of his own. He put some sort of galvanic battery in his buggy, with wires running up the shafts. The current could be controlled by a little lever in the front of the buggy. He invited a lot of us to see his first experiment with this scheme and we gathered around in the interests of science. Billypost hitched up his charger and then climbed into the buggy and told Dobbin to go. Dobbin flipped an ear and looked back at the old man and winked the other eye, as much as to say: 'You soak your head.' The old man pulled his lever a little and shot a few volts or amperes or whatever you call 'em into Dobbin and I never saw such a surprised and pained expression on a horse's face as appeared on that one's. He humped his back and jumped over a thorn hedge twelve feet high and just tore the landscape into shreds with his feet. He made forty miles in two hours, which is the long-distance record, I believe.

"Old man Billypost was dumped into that thorn hedge and we had the awful time getting him out whole. For days and days the veterinary surgeon worked with him, pulling out thorns with a pair of pincers and squirting liniment on him with a seltzer bottle."

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cannot begin to supply the demand of lead



The upper photograph is the home of S. E. Kingsbury, of West Medway, Mass., known as Pleasant View Home. The lower photograph is the home of Fred Townsend, of Illinois, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower.

The Marketing of My Peach Crop.

Nevertheless, there was one thing connected with my parsonage which many city folks would have coveted. This was a large peach orchard, numbering about two hundred good sized trees of the choicest varieties, says a contributor in "Farm and Fireside." They were in full bearing and overloaded with fruit. The difficulty was that I had enough to do to attend to my scattered congregation and little time to spare. Besides, the only place where it was thought possible to market the peaches was the store, three miles away. The storekeeper did not think that he could afford to pay more than three cents a pound for the blackened and unsightly dried peaches which the farmers of that region brought to him. This low price was caused, partly, by the necessity of hauling the crop a distance of twenty-five miles, over the roughest kinds of roads, to the nearest railroad station, in order to ship it to St. Louis where only very little was offered for those unsightly, sun-dried peaches.

When I looked at those beautiful peach trees and the enormous quantity of first class fruit I began to think and figure. I was sure I could find a way to bring the dried fruit to market in better condition, and to realize double the price that was offered by that storekeeper in the wilderness. When the peaches showed signs of ripening, I was already busy making my preparations.

The first difficulty was to get help enough to gather the whole crop. In those scarcely settled woods there were few grown-up people to be had who could spare the time to work for others. One day I was reminded of my school children. Accordingly I went to their parents and offered to pay the boys and girls—aged from ten to fourteen years—twenty-five cents a day for the gathering and preparing of the fruit. At that price I got twenty youngsters to help me during the harvesting of the peach crop, which extended over two weeks. Their wages amounted to about sixty dollars. In addition I hired three men at one dollar a day. That increased the price of labor to ninety-six dollars for the gathering and drying of the peaches alone.

Before the harvesting began I had bought and set up an evaporator at the price of fifty dollars, and fifty bags at a cost of twelve dollars and fifty cents. My expenses already footed up to one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents. The storekeeper jeered at me and wanted to know how I expected to get that much money out of my peach crop, when he was going to pay me only three cents a pound. In reply I advised him to hold back his remarks until I came to him to offer my crop for sale. This, by the way, I had no intention of doing.

Among my preparations were, also, included the means of conveying my peaches to market. The farmers asked

room enough to load fifty bagfuls of dried peaches, weighing one hundred pounds each, into the center portion of that ark and leave a three-foot space vacant at each end. Two men, one at each end, were to keep the strange vessel moving and save it from stranding. This contrivance of mine was locked into a shed at the river's edge. Nobody knew for what purpose I had built it, nor did my church members have even an inkling of its existence.

The peaches were ripe and the gathering of them began. The boys picked them, while the girls halved, stoned and spread them on the trays attached to the evaporator. Firewood cost nothing. One man attended the evaporator, while two others carried the fruit, in baskets, from the boys to the girls, and the filled trays from the girls to the evaporator.

It took my gang of workers just twelve days to gather, split and dry five thousand pounds of the choicest peaches ever grown and evaporated. When the quality of my goods was observed by the boys and girls, they told their parents at home about it and soon the farmers came to wonder at the difference in the appearance of their dried fruit and mine. However, the storekeeper bragged that he would not pay that "fool parson" more than three cents a pound.

Not a little enthusiasm had been created among my church members on account of their pastor's enterprise. We started one fine evening, launched the flatboat and loaded the fifty well-filled bags—each measuring about two and a half feet in length and about fifteen inches in diameter—in three layers into the central portion of the boat, spread borrowed water-tight wagon covers over them and placed some boards on top of these.

We calmly floated down until we came near to the place where the Gasconade pours its waters into the Missouri. Here we landed, tied the ferry to a tree and went into camp, preparing our supper. Early on the next morning we again started on our way, and in less than three days were in St. Louis, where I sold my peaches at the wholesale price of eight cents a pound to a jobber who eagerly took the whole lot before any one else could get sight of them. We abandoned the five-dollar ferryboat, to the delight of the street urchins.

I had received four hundred dollars for my crop of evaporated peaches. The storekeeper would have paid me only one hundred and fifty dollars, which would have been thirty-seven dollars less than my total expenses. My profits on the outlay of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars amounted to two hundred and thirteen dollars. In addition thereto I had the evaporator left on my hands, and that in first-class condition.

Adam and Eve.

"When Adam looked into the eyes of Eve and said: Eve, will you have me? What else could the poor girl do but answer: Certainly, Adam, certainly! In a population limited to one gent, what chance had she to look coy and say: I'm sorry—real sorry—but I love another! There was neither romance nor competition possible to the situation. She either had to take the apple man or nobody! Poor Eve!—tough luck!

Statistics show that the average number of proposals accumulated by the unwed gentle sex of to-day is 7,100 per each. Poor Eve! And think of how few of the present generation of misses realize that if it hadn't been for Mother Eve not one of them would have had even the 1-1000 part of a proposal-chance. The ingrates! And still, there is some excuse for not acknowledging the debt. Just consider what a blunder Eve made of it: Why, on that memorable morn in Eden, did Eve wait for Adam to propose? Why did she leave it to him? Why trust a delicate matter to the judgment of a man who knew nothing about the marriage relation anyhow?

"But, mark you, good women, there's going to be a change in the matrimonial program one of these days!"

Remarkable transformation of a cat's fur by temperature has been reported by Prof. A. C. Geddes, of the Dublin Royal College of Surgeons. An all black cat was accidentally shut up in the refrigerating chamber of a mail steamer in Sydney harbor, and was not discovered until about thirty-two days later, when the ship was off Aden. The cat was hardly recognizable, the fur having become long and thick changing nearly to white on the back. Brought out into the intense heat of the Red Sea, the heavy white coat rapidly fell out, and the black cat was itself again. Both ends slanted upward. There was

Pacific Coast Orchards.

Reports of the State Board of Trade show as high as a hundred and sixty thousand tons of green deciduous fruit shipped out of California in a year, says "Saturday Evening Post."

It seems to the editor of Green's Fruit Grower that this is not an exaggerated report. In his opinion more fruit than this is sent out annually from California to compete with the fruit grown in eastern states. This indicates the vast amount of fresh fruit consumed by the people of this country in addition to the vast amount of canned and evaporated fruit. We are fast becoming a fruit eating people. It is highly desirable that we should become fruit eaters for fruit eating tends to make good citizens, healthy, well disposed and flourishing. It is remarkable that our California friends should be able to compete with eastern fruit growers in the eastern markets. The western fruit growers could not do this if eastern fruit growers should decide to make a business of fruit growing as do our California friends. Whereas the Pacific coast fruit grower does not connect farming, stock raising, vegetable growing or any other business with his fruit growing he is able to give his orchards and berry fields and vineyards proper attention at the proper time. Not only this for the Pacific coast fruit grower is able to get ample capital for the full development of his fruit land. The eastern fruit grower in many instances dissipates his capital or has not enough to place his orchards and vineyards in the best possible condition for fruitfulness and profit, thus his trees and vines are neglected. In other words the larger part of fruit growing in the eastern states is simply a side issue, a hit or miss attempt at an enterprise, the thought being that since but little expense is put upon the orchard if there is no crop the loss is small and if there is a good crop it does not cost much. You could not buy orchards in the best fruit growing districts of the far west at less than \$2500 an acre. This indicates that the best possible attention has been given to such orchard lands. It is time that the orchardists of the eastern states awoke to the possibility of making fruit growing a business instead of a side issue as at present.

Man's Love of Conquest.

Man has worn out many pastimes, but you can still find him fishing. An analysis of the sport seems to prove that its undying popularity arises out of its uncertainty. Humanity loves nothing less than the sure thing; in fact, if the sure thing of commerce was ever at all certain or definite, people would not invest their savings in it with accustomed regularity.

Angling is a gentle speculation, but a speculation none the less. The art-supplement sportsman, equipped with much expensive tackle, may try to convey the impression that it is a desire to make a good cast or to whip a trout stream artistically that leads him a fishing. He deprecates the fish that may become victims of his craft. He implies indifference as to the contents of his creel. Don't believe him. He is the barefooted urchin who, some twenty or thirty years before, lugged proudly home two sunfish and a bullhead, the captives of his pin hook and his piece of string. He cast into the stream; the hazard was slight, and he took from the waters a few ounces of fish. They struggled, but he mastered them and carried them to his habitation. That is the reason why he haunts the river and penetrates the forest.—"The World To-day."

Useful Hints for Anglers.

A book-worm does not make good bait for trout fishing.

The red spots on a trout do not indicate scarlet fever or the measles as some suppose.

The angler is like the actor in one respect, he must not forget his lines.

Like many humans, the trout that keeps his mouth shut saves himself lots of trouble.

Birds are often brought down on the wing; trout are frequently brought up on the fly.

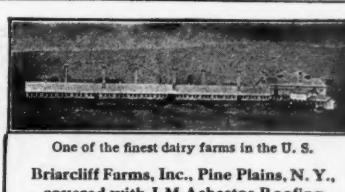
TROUT may or may not make brains, but they certainly make liars.

We prefer, however, having our trout stories overdrawn rather than our bank account.

If you hook a trout you pull it in; if you hook anything else you are apt to get pulled in yourself.

That is all we know about trout—Boston "Transcript."

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.
—G. Linnaeus Banks.



One of the finest dairy farms in the U. S.
Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y.,
covered with J-M Asbestos Roofing

The Everlasting Roof!

That is what this roofing has been called by those who use it, because it is practically indestructible. It makes any building immune against every enemy that can attack a roof.

J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

is a combination of the famous Asbestos (rock) fiber and the great weatherproof, Trinidad Lake Asphalt. Fire, time or weather cannot affect it.

The quality of its service and durability place it in a class by itself. No other roofing can compare with it.

It will stand fire tests for any length of time that would destroy in a few minutes any of the so-called fire-resisting roofings.

J-M Asbestos Roofing never requires painting, graveling or repairing.

It saves money and worry from the day it is laid. Fifty years of experience behind it, and we not only declare, but can prove, its surpassing superiority over any or every other ready roofing on the market.

All dealers sell J-M Asbestos Roofing. If your dealer doesn't happen to have it in stock, send his name to our nearest branch and ask for samples and Booklet No. A-35.

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Fruit Lands, Books, maps and information.
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Cultivated Ginseng and Golden Seal seed and roots now ready for planting. My book, "Culture and Profits of Ginseng and Golden Seal," with prices of seed and roots, free. Send for it.

D. BRANDT, Box 306, Bremen, Ohio.



Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Has a life of 25 years at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.,
Box 100, Winchester, Indiana.



Picking peaches in Western Vermont. The lower photograph is that of a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower sorting peaches.

The Novice in Poultry Culture.

Successful poultry culture can be summed up in a very few words: It consists in having healthy, vigorous stock.

In maintaining a flock under natural conditions. This does not mean free range and restricted diet, but the birds should have open air conditions at all times, with plenty of sunlight—the greatest of all tonic medicines, says L. E. Keyser, in the N. E. "Poultry Journal."

Houses should be set so that in winter they receive the sunlight. They should be dry and so arranged that no direct currents of air will pass through them. A dry open house is better than a closed damp one, though the temperature be several degrees warmer in the closed house.

Food should consist of a variety of whole and ground grains, meat, greens, grit, shells, charcoal and water.

The houses should be kept clean and free from vermin, as should also the fowls. When fowls become lousy they are unprofitable; they lose vitality and the chicks hatched from their eggs are weak.

To maintain the vigor of the flock no bird that has ever been sick or ailing should be used for breeding. Doctored fowls have no place in the breeding pen.

The production of market eggs, with broilers and market poultry incident to raising stock to renew the flock is the best branch of work to be taken up by the beginner. It is a safe proposition, the only element of loss coming when raising the chicks. If one succeeds with this branch he is master of the whole poultry situation, as this is the foundation on which the whole industry rests. The production of market eggs requires the raising of less chicks for the size of the plant than any other branch of the industry, therefore it is the safest.

Buying chicks lessens the first cost of making the start, and where one is operating on a small scale, requiring but one or two hundred chicks it will be found much more convenient than keeping up a breeding establishment.

As soon as one becomes successful in raising chickens there is not much difficulty in building up a large flock of layers at a very small expense. A beginner was telling me his experience of last season and how he secured a nice flock of layers at practically no expense. He built two colony coops and six fireless brooders all costing him about \$12.00. When he had these in readiness he ordered 200 baby chicks, placing 100 in each coop, allowing three brooders to each lot. The chicks arrived early in April. When the chicks were about eight weeks old he placed all the cockerels in one coop and the pullets in the other. The cockerels were then fed a fattening ration and marketed the last week in June, when twelve weeks old, and at a time when broilers brought a high price. He received enough money from the sale of these cockerels to pay for the chicks, the feed both the cockerels and pullets had eaten, and to buy nearly enough feed to carry the pullets to maturity. When winter set in he had a nice flock of eighty pullets, all laying, and they had cost him but little aside from the labor.

Tight houses are an abomination, yet they should be tight on three sides, with a large opening in front for fresh air and sunshine.

Of all types of poultry houses none present as many advantages as the shed roof of single slope. It is the cheapest to construct, presents the greatest exposure to the sun's rays and has numerous other advantages over houses of other construction. Do not build an open house less than ten feet deep, and the deeper it is the less it will cost to enclose a given area. The front and back walls are the same for a house twelve feet deep as they are for one eight feet deep. There is a little extra cost for roof and ends but the capacity of the twelve-foot house is fifty per cent. greater than the eight foot house, while the expense will not be more than ten per cent. greater.

As to yards, give the hens all the room you can. There is no fixed rule. It used to be that we must give each hen 100 square feet of yard room, but it has been demonstrated that hens do just as well in closer quarters. Small yards require more care than large ones, but if the yard is not large enough to keep in grass it is practically no use save as an exercising place. Hens are successfully kept without any yards, and where the house is rightly constructed and their wants fully supplied they do as well or better than hens on free range. So you see it is impossible to say how much yard room is necessary, or if it is necessary at all. This the beginner must decide, being governed by the land available. Above all do not crowd the hens in the houses. In small flocks, say twenty-five, each hen should have five or six square feet of floor space. This size flock is best for the beginner. Later he may be able to handle fifty or one hundred in a flock and secure good results but at first the small number is preferable.

Study conditions carefully and you will soon learn the cause and effect. Learn to cut out useless labor, have a system and do all work when it should be done and you will achieve success.

The Poultry Yard.

Market the surplus stock. October neglects may cause November disasters.

This is a good month to paint the outside of the buildings.

Respect the brooding hen. Harsh methods should never be used to break her up.

Clean the coops thoroughly before you put them away. Get them under cover, too, if you can. They will last so much longer.

Two parts lard and one part turpentine, will often cure "limber neck" if the afflicted bird is discovered in time and the remedy given promptly.

Ducks intended for breeding should be separated from those intended for market. It will be an advantage if they can have plenty of range and swimming water.

We cut hay into about one-inch lengths, and pour enough hot water on it nearly to cover. Allow it to stand over night, and feed in the morning. Feed about three times a week during winter.

We want you to slip your feet into a pair of Steel Shoes—to feel and see and know how much lighter, neater, stronger, more comfortable they are than any other work shoes in existence. Hence we are making this special Free Examination Offer, merely asking a deposit of the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you immediately we will refund your money.

Must Sell Themselves

We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless, of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

Better Than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes

Steel Shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made.

There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel Soles are wear-proof and rust-resisting.

There's more wear in all-leather work shoes.

Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on.

Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry.

They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, slush or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctors' bills and medicines.

Thousands of Farmers Shout Their Praises

The enthusiasm of users knows no bounds. People can't enough talk about their merits. The strength and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in a neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows.

Here is the way Steel Shoes are made. The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, water-proof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff. The soles and sides are made out of one piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottom from wearing out. Rivets cost only 25 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cusioning, which keeps perspiration and odors and adds to ease of walking.

The right protection

You ought to have roofs made of the real, natural waterproofer—Trinidad Lake asphalt—for every building on your farm.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. It doesn't crack, rot, rust, or blow off; and it lasts longer than any other roofing.

The Kant-leak Kleet insures against leaky seams. Does away with cement. Supplied with Genasco when specified.

Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book. Ask your dealer for Genasco, and look for the hemisphere trade-mark. Mineral or smooth surface. A written guarantee—if you think it necessary.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surface Ready Roofing
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

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The Pump with the Spring

Positively the only hand pump that can be operated continuously at a pressure exceeding 100 pounds.

Porcelain lined cylinder, cannot corrode.

Guaranteed 10 years.

Valves are reached in 10 seconds.

Nozzles, hose, rods, everything.

THE BEAN SPRAY PUMP COMPANY,

Cleveland, Ohio.

San Jose, Cal.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

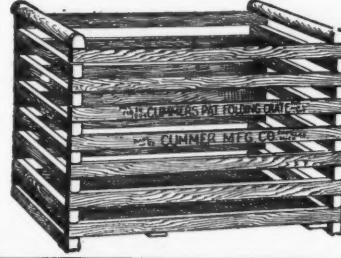


Easy of operation.
Accessibility of working parts.

TILE DRAINED LAND IS MORE PRODUCTIVE

CREASES THE VALUE. Acres of swampy land reclaimed and made fertile. Pipe, Bed and Fire Brick, Chimney Tops, Portland Cement, etc. for what you want and prices.

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The best that money can buy for handling fruit or vegetables. They fold flat and have no sharp edges. Sold direct to consumers. Our catalog for the asking.

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Put Your Feet in a Pair at Our Risk!

STEEL SHOES

Will Surprise and Delight You With Their Lightness, Neatness and Comfort
—Their Almost Unbelievable Durability



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Send for Book, "The Sole of Steel," or order Steel Shoes direct from this ad.

For Men—Sizes 5 to 12 6, 9, 12 and 16 Inches High

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4.00 per pair.

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Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.

Boy's Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Boy's Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$4.50 per pair.

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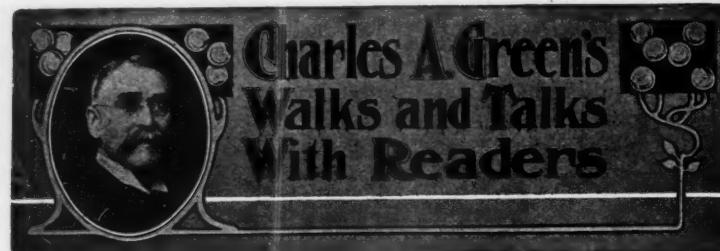
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Wisdom is a great thing. There are few men overburdened with it.

Small though it be, this is a great world, yet feeble as compared with the universe.

Here is a saying from heathendom: "This gift was from Thor who seldom forsakes me."

If our success will only tally to our deserts we might never be able to ride in carriages or automobiles.

Every man thinks his own business the hardest, but the fact is that all success comes from sacrifice.

Why should we strive to reach a great height of wealth or fame when if we fall our fall will be all the greater?

If fortune favored you remember that it may be your good luck, and that perhaps you are no more deserving than others.

Some trees like the nuts, root deeply naturally in any soil, but where the sub-soil lacks fertility, the roots of trees are inclined to feed upon the surface soil.

Roots of trees around and near the surface penetrate all the more deeply into the sub-soil, depending somewhat upon the condition of the upper soil and the sub-soil.

Aunt Hannah.—Those who read Aunt Hannah's interesting replies in Green's Fruit Grower will realize that all the troubles of this world are not in getting money, or in recovering health, or in neglect, or loss of friends. The lover has his troubles, and to him they are the most serious of all earthly troubles. It is not for us who are older to sneer at these tribulations of the young. Indeed they are more serious than many of us realize. We can hardly pick up a daily paper without seeing an account of a young man's shooting himself, or possibly both himself and his sweetheart, on account of misfortune in love affairs.

What is love? No one can answer. What is life? What is death? What is fire? What is electricity? What holds the world, the sun, the moon and all of the heavenly bodies suspended in space like soap bubbles? What is eternity? What is space, and is there any limit to it? I get no answers to these questions.

What is light? What is darkness? What is warmth? What is cold? What is beauty? What is pleasure? What is pain? What is joy? What is sorrow? I get no reply.

No one can tell us what love is. The nearest answer of the artist and the poet is to give us the form of a naked boy called Cupid. What a strange answer is this. Why should a naked child answer to the question, "What is love?" But Cupid generally has a bow and arrow. These weapons come pretty near telling the story, for how many there are whose first serious pangs or agony of heart come with the first love? Certainly, pleasure comes also with first love. Thus sunshine and shadow, heart piercing agony, with the sweetest joy of earth called love, come together.

Why should the editor of that which is assumed to be a prosy, practical, fruit growing journal, like Green's Fruit Grower, indulge in the fanciful, poetic and romantic? My answer is that it is for the reason that I am a poet, that my heart and my life is filled with romance. Considering these facts it is remarkable that I should have been successful as a business man, for business success does not often come to the fanciful. I am not only a poet and a lover of romance. I am an art enthusiast, a collector of art objects and have a room in my house where these gems are hung or stored.

A spark may explode a powder magazine. The tap of a hammer may set loose a carload of dynamite. The head of a match, set on fire by a footstep, may burn your factory. The stoppage of the heart beats of a wife, husband, or trusted friend may send you to the asylum. A drop of the wrong medicine may destroy your life, the panic in Wall street, started by the barking of a dog, may deprive you of your fortune. Alas, what little things may upset us.

Overwork.—Work that leads to exhaustion is deadly. We cannot live and enjoy life without work, but we must not work to excess if we hope to live. In old age particularly the people must be careful not to overwork. When our vitality is consumed by over taxing our energies we cannot resist disease. Thus an attack of fever, pneumonia, or other disorder from which we might readily recover ordinarily, may result in death if the person's strength is greatly reduced from overwork.

Why has there been created such a marvelous diversity and number of different breeds of birds, insects and other creatures? What was the object of the Creator in these creations? It seems as though all must take their chances of existence or extermination, man included. But we might as well ask, why the millions of stars? Answer, possibly to teach man something about God, or is man insignificant and eternity only omnipotent. In geology how many similar questions could be asked. We are continually surrounded with mysteries.

It cannot be said that animals, etc., were created for man, since thousands were extinct before man came upon earth.

Quinces.—C. A. Green's reply: An orchard of three hundred quince trees, seven years planted, in fair condition, the varieties known to be genuine and valuable by the trees having fruited, should be worth from \$500 to \$1000. The value of this quince orchard will depend upon the quality of the land, the variety of quince planted, the location, whether high or low, and also on the culture and pruning that the orchard has received. A quince orchard might be located on low wet ground where it would be of little value. But if such an orchard as you speak of is well located or well drained fertile soil and if the varieties are good and the trees are bearing good fruit this orchard is a valuable asset.

The Fall of Rome.—Historians claim that the fall of Rome was caused by vice and indolence following the accumulation of great wealth, the larger part of which wealth was secured through wars and outrages upon poor people who were made slaves. But a recent investigator claims to have discovered evidence that the real cause of the decline of Rome was mosquitoes. He claims that the city, being near marshes and streams where mosquitoes breed rapidly, was overwhelmed with these pests. It is remarkable, if true, that after the citizens of Rome had conquered all of the known world with its victorious army, it should succumb to an apparently insignificant insect.

Abandoned Farms.—While I have been looking for abandoned farms in New York state I have never found one in this state. But I did find one in New Hampshire far up toward the White Mountain region. This farm was located way back from the railroad. The soil was poor. Some one had built a comfortable house and barn on the place, but for some reason had moved away, leaving the farm and buildings unoccupied. The place was swarming with mosquitoes. Since the location was high up and commanded a fine view it is possible that the mosquitoes had something to do with driving the owner away from this farm. I advise people, when buying farms, to look into the mosquito question for they are a serious pest, and are liable to convey the germs of disease to human beings.

Value of a Tree.—Prof. H. E. Van Deman says that a fruit tree is worth one dollar the moment it is planted on your farm, and that one dollar should be added to the value of that tree each successive year of its life. Thus at the end of ten years an apple, pear or other tree, having received the proper attention, will be worth ten dollars; at the end of twenty-five years, twenty-five dollars; and at the end of fifty years, it would be worth \$50.00. But he adds that the value of this tree might be more or less according to the location of the tree. If the fruit tree was located within five or six miles of Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Michigan or the Hood river district, it will be worth more than if located in some less favorable location.

Meat Eaters.—It would seem that our early ancestors were not meat eaters. I refer to man as he lived wild in the woods thousands of years ago. At that time man had no weapons with which he could kill game. It is doubtful if he had intelligence enough to entrap animals. It is evident that the food of early man consisted of nuts, berries, roots, herbs, and on desperate occasions even the leaves of trees. In latter years man has learned to eat the flesh of animals and in so doing has shortened his life. There is no animal flesh that does not contain poison. We know that there are races of men who are strong and healthy, who live entirely upon rice, as do the Japanese and Chinese. Let us consider this fact in the present famine in meat which is likely to continue and to be more aggravated as the years go by.

Farmer's Loans by Savings Banks.—A subscriber asks if the savings bank at Rochester, of which our C. A. Green is trustee, would loan \$1000 on a farm purchased for \$1300 on which \$300 has been paid in cash.

C. A. Green's reply: No. Savings banks in this state loan only about one half the value of the farm, therefore \$650 would be the most you could expect the savings bank to loan, although possibly the bank might loan \$800 on it if everything was satisfactory. Sometimes the buyer of the farm gets a loan from the savings bank, say of \$700, and induces the previous owner of the farm to take a second mortgage for the balance of \$600 or whatever the sum may be. New York state savings banks make no loans out of New York state.

The Cost of Living.—Taxes add to the cost of living. It is claimed that New York state gets \$40,000,000 a year for taxes and the city of New York \$200,000,000 and the United States \$1,000,000,000 all of which is raised by taxes which must be paid by you, or me, or some other fellow. If we live on a farm our taxes are very small. If you live in the city your taxes are very high for you must then pay for perhaps a thousand policemen, for ten thousand electric lights, for several thousand firemen and their expensive equipment, for the salaries of city officials, for water supply, for street improvements, for outlet sewers and main sewers, etc. No one can complain of the taxes of this country since they are exceedingly small when compared with the taxes of England and other foreign countries. Kings are expensive. It costs the nation often from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year for the privilege of having a king. We are living in the best country in the world and should thank God for the privilege.

Berry Bushes Between Apple Tree Rows.—In reply to W. B. Smith, of Vt., I will say that I have planted rows of currants, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries between rows of young apple trees successfully. The currant and gooseberry do better with a little shade. It is a mistake, however, to plant more than two or three rows of these small fruits between each row of apple trees, which are usually two rods apart. I mean by this that a wide space should be left between the apple trees and the first row of berry bushes. Do not permit these rows of small fruits to stand longer than six or seven years. At that time the trees should have the benefit of the entire soil. So long as the rows of small fruits remain between the apple trees give them careful culture. If you allow grass and weeds to grow up between the small fruits they attract mice which will bark your trees in winter. I have no experience in cranberry culture, therefore cannot advise you in that respect. If the brakes or golden rods grow up in the cranberry plantation they must be removed at any cost or the plantation will be ruined.

Ability is the infinite capacity for taking work.

A Wax Girl.—Passing through a large city department store I saw the face and figure of a girl in wax. The features, complexion, the hair and its arrangement were perfect. By the side of this wax figure I saw an elderly woman. There were wrinkles on her face caused by thought and anxiety. Her features were not perfect, her hair was tinged with gray. As I saw this wax girl and this real human person side by side I found the living woman far more attractive than the wax lack? She lacked character. No person can be truly attractive if she does not express in face and manner character. A merely pretty girl in a social gathering cannot hold attention and is not comparable to a much plainer girl who impresses you in expression and manner that she has character. How can a person have character? The answer is simply by being something, having some object in life, having suffered, struggled and triumphed. No person can have character and do everything in the easiest way. The easiest way is to do nothing worth while, to put off doing until tomorrow which means putting off the doing forever. We are in the world to do something for humanity, to make the world better for our having lived our lives. If we do not undertake vigorously this work laid out for us by the Creator we are like the wax girl upon the show case.

Testing the Value of a Farm.

Someone says you can test the value of a farm by its net revenue. I would differ from this opinion, for a farm might be poorly managed and bring small revenue and yet be a valuable farm. A good way to test the fertility of the soil is to observe the trees growing on the land. If you see large forest trees growing there, or large apple or pear trees, the indications are that the land is fertile. Observe the size of the barn and the size of the straw stack in the barnyard. If the soil is fertile the farm barns will be of considerable size as will the straw stack. But the buyer of a farm in a strange locality is always liable to be disappointed. He may find that the soil is not so deep or rich as is supposed, or that some portions of it are wet and must be underdrained, or that some parts are rich and others very poor. I know of a farm one side of which is very fertile, while the other part is too poor to grow almost any farm crop. He may also find that there are patches of hard clay, or entire fields that are composed of hard clay which are valuable only for pasture or for meadow. The only way to test the value of a farm thoroughly is to live on it and cultivate it for several years. You continue to learn something new about this farm every year you live on it. But there are other things of interest to the buyer of the farm other than its fertility. The other questions to be considered are will you have good neighbors there, are you near a village, a church, a school, blacksmith shop and postoffice, and is the locality healthy and comparatively free from mosquitoes and other troublesome insects?

Are Swine of Greater Value Than Children?

In ironic comment on present conditions Mr. Owen said in the Senate the other day: "I recently sent 250,000 bulletins to farmers in Oklahoma on how to raise swine. I had no bulletins to send out on how to protect the health of children."

Comment by C. A. Green: This age is intensely practical in many things but our people are short sighted as is shown by the above clipping. We give our swine, sheep, cows, poultry and horses careful attention. We feel compelled to do this for if we do not our business would be a failure. But there are hundreds of thousands of children in this country who are neglected, who are not treated so well as are the animals we grow for slaughter and profit. Children on the farm have better chances as regards health than those of cities, where children are confined in tenement blocks without playgrounds, where their only views from windows are brick walls, and where the children can only get a glimpse of the sky and trees by going into the street where there is no opportunity for playing and safety. The grade of our farm animals is constantly increasing. The horse, cow and other animals are increasing in size and beauty through careful attention of their owners, whereas the children of the world are in many cases degenerating, becoming more puny and unhealthy and smaller in size. Here is evidence that though we are practical in those affairs which bring us reward of money, we are not practical or wise always in the management and conduct of the young of the human race.

If Only the Dreams Abide.

If the things of earth must pass
Like the dews upon the grass,
Like the mists that break and run
At the forward sweep of the sun,
I shall be satisfied
If only the dreams abide.

Nay; I would not be shorn
Of gold from the mines of morn;
I would not be bereft
Of the last blue flower in the cleft,
Of the haze that haunts the hills,
Of the moon that the midnight fills.
Still would I know the grace
On love's uplifted face,
And the slow, sweet joy-dawn there
Under the dusk of her hair.

I pray thee, spare me, Fate,
The woeful, wearying weight
Of a heart that feels no pain
At the sob of the autumn's rain,
And takes no breath of glee
From the organ-surge of the sea—
Of a mind where memory broods
Over songless solitudes:
I shall be satisfied
If only the dreams abide.

—Clinton Scollard.

OUR EDITOR'S VACATION.**Among the Clouds.**

Arising early in the morning I asked Col. Barron, the genial host of the Fabian hotel at the foot of Mt. Washington, N. H., if this would be a good day to ascend the mountain.

He took a squint at the sky which was slightly cloudy and replied, "The wind is in the right direction to carry off the clouds. Yes, I think it will be a good day." Hence in half an hour seventy-five men and women, among which myself and wife were, slowly ascending the precipitous track leading up to the highest mountain-peak on the Atlantic coast! It was interesting to see the heavy growth of timber when we began to ascend, and the little brooks dashing down the steep decline on either side, the abundant growth of ferns, the beautiful mountain ash and the unknown wild flowers that blossomed so freely.

It looked as though we had simply to go up one steep rocky mountain slope, but when we reached that summit there was another slope to a steep incline and thus we mounted the precipice much as we would mount a pair of stairs with a landing every half mile or so. Huge water tanks were passed at intervals fed by mountain springs. Soon it began to grow cold. Up to this point we had been admiring the view of the valley below with its three big hotels, their well kept golf links, beautiful driveways, the railroad tracks winding right and left and disappearing in the distance, but gradually we began to enter the clouds and soon the valley below was shut out from our sight.

To be riding in a cloud is a novelty but not an attractive one, unless the clouds break away in part so that you can look through them and see their gold and silver lining and the landscape below. This was the condition of things when I ascended Mt. Riga at Luzerne, Switzerland. The top of the mountain there was covered with clouds when we reached the summit, and it was raining, but soon the clouds broke away and revealed the sunshine and the beauty of the landscape far below. But this was not to be our fate on the summit of Mt. Washington, for the storm broke upon us with violence. When we reached the summit we found nothing there but rocks, no growth of trees or verdure of any kind so far as we could see. When we descended from our car we were almost swept away by the hurricane and the rain was blown into our faces as though propelled from the exhaust of a steam engine, thus we were compelled to beat a hasty retreat into the little cabin which is the only building left now that the former summit hotel has been destroyed by fire.

I am told that the wind on Mt. Washington often blows at the rate of 185 miles an hour. The buildings there must be chained to the rocks or they would blow away. At times it is feared that the wind will blow the cars from the track which brings us to this elevation.

Our descent from the top of the mountain was as slow as our ascent. About half the journey down the mountain was through the clouds. Finally we emerged below the line of clouds and the sunlit valley gladdened our eyes.

The White mountain region is similar to the Adirondack region, but the New Hampshire mountains are different from the Adirondacks in having higher peaks and covering only about half the territory that the Adirondacks cover. The New Hampshire mountain region is cooler than the Adirondack region probably owing to their proximity to the ocean.

A Brief Stop in Boston.

My principal object in my journey eastward was for a season of rest and to see the new Boston art gallery of which I had heard so much. This is

the first art gallery in the country which has classified its paintings so that each room is intended to represent art of the various periods or dates. Thus American art is classified under the early American, the middle period and of the present date, in three separate rooms, and the old masters are grouped in two rooms. I was particularly attracted to Rubens' painting called "Master and Wife." It seemed to me more attractive than the Rubens I saw in Europe. Van Dyke's great painting by the side of Rubens was more ornate, but not so convincing. There is a good example of Frans Hals and two by Velasquez. Of American paintings there were several by Winslow Homer, who is famous all over the world. Later on when I passed the summer home of Winslow Homer, at Scarborough, Maine, on the Atlantic coast, I inquired of many people if they knew of Mr. Homer but could find no one who had ever heard of him, and yet they were living near the home of one of the great artists of the world. I told these people that this artist had made the Maine coast famous by his marvelous marine paintings.

I was greatly interested in a room devoted to Japanese art. This room was to imitate the inner court of a Japanese home, surrounded on three sides by a dining room, with no roof over head. The floor space of this large room was occupied by water in which fish were swimming. There were many Japanese paintings which are entirely unlike the art of any other country, and are meritorious in many respects, but lacking in perspective.

Boston is a big and interesting city. There are many parts which are of interest, but as the thermometer marked 95 in the shade I did not stay there long but hastened up the coast to Portland, Me., where we found it cool and comfortable. After resting here we proceeded ninety miles farther to the White mountains. On my return to Portland we took a steamboat which gave me a night ride on the ocean back to Boston.

While this trip did not occupy over a week and though several days we were oppressed by the terrific heat, I returned home greatly refreshed. Even a vacation of a few days may relieve one from the monotony of business.—Charles A. Green.

Spraying and Clover Chief Requisites.

The first orchard that Professor Marsh of the Pennsylvania railroad visited on the Sodus Bay division of this system was that of B. J. Case, of Sodus, who is president of the New York State Fruit Growers Association. The object of this visit was to have a model to place before the other fruit growers in that section. The professor said that this noted orchard will have a crop far above the average of large, smooth, clean and well formed apples, while other orchards in the same locality whose owners have neglected to spray or prune will not produce more than twenty per cent. of a crop of small scabby ill formed apples.

Mr. Marsh says that the Case orchard is well pruned, thoroughly sprayed and cultivated all summer until the middle of July when crimson clover is sown as a cover to be plowed under in the spring. This clover, he says, supplies the expensive nitrogen from the atmosphere while the mineral matter is supplied by a liberal application of potash and phosphoric acid. The orchardist obtains his reward for all this work in a regular crop each year of high grade and high priced apples. As an evidence of the excellent care of the orchard the professor says that at the time of his visit there were a number of men trimming out the small apples, and where they were growing too thick, thus preventing over bearing on good years and a poor crop on the off years.

Oats Leads World's Production.

If one will take the trouble to ask the next ten men he sees what grain crop gives the greatest yield of grain in bushels five of them probably will answer instantly, "Corn." Two of the others will guess, "Wheat," and two will say "Rice." The tenth will be in doubt, but he will say it is one or the other of those three crops. Yet every one of them will be wrong. Premiership in world's production belongs to oats.

The world's crop of oats leads that of corn by 250,000,000 bushels, exceeds the production of wheat by nearly 400,000,000 bushels, is nearly three times as great as the production of barley, and more than double the yield of rice. Even rice, the principal diet of the Asiatic millions, does not show as great a bushel yield as oats by 500 million bushels. Oats, king of grain crops, showed a world yield of more than 3,500,000,000 bushels in 1908.

Stock Up with Fresh Soda Crackers

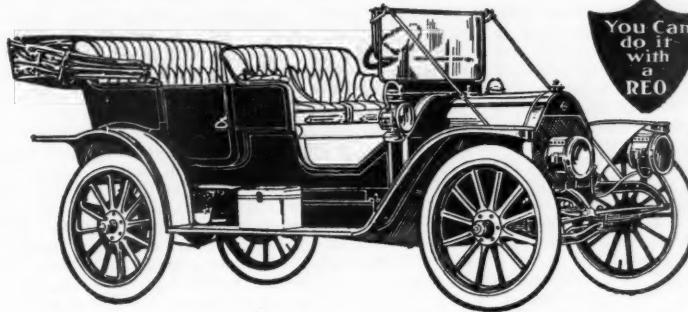
Instead of getting a large package of *loose* soda crackers that soon grow stale—stock your pantry with small *tight* packages containing

Uneeda Biscuit

Fresh soda crackers every time you eat—the last as fresh as the first—because they are placed in moisture proof packages the moment they leave the oven.

5¢
(Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



Reo "Thirty" \$1250

Five passengers. Top and Mezger Automatic Windshield extra.

The thing that counts most is getting-there-and-back. The only motor-car you can afford to buy is the one that keeps on doing its work every day in the year and every hour of the day.

From the very start—seven years ago—the Reo has been famous for its get-there-and-back ability, and today is known as the car that you can be sure of.

The reason is plain. The Reo is not a heavy car, generating immense power and wasting it by being obliged to carry unnecessary weight. Weight costs money to produce, costs money to carry it around.

The Reo puts its money into a well-built engine and car designed on the light-weight principle. A large amount of power developed in a moderate-size engine, and that power conserved throughout the whole car.

So that the Reo has great net power with light weight, and every part can be built of the very best possible material—the cost being put into quality and not weight. That makes the Reo reliable.

Conservation is the order of the day and the Reo is the Conservation Car. There is no more need of wasting power than there is of wasting money. Power is money.

Besides, the Reo is the most economical of all cars to operate and to keep in repair.

Also, because it is light-weight, it can also be light-sprung, and is the most comfortable.

All these things and more—showing the efficiency, the economy and the luxuriance of the Reo—are told in the Reo catalog. Send for this catalog and get next to the nearest Reo dealer.

Reo "Thirty" Four-passenger Roadster with detachable tonneau (special attachments for carrying merchandise, etc.) same price.

Reo "Twenty-three" Four-Cylinder Runabout, \$850. Ready January 1st. Other Reos ready now.

R M Owen & Co Lansing Michigan General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co
Licensed under Soden Patent



Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in baskets of silver.—Proverbs.

The Knocker.

She had a little hammer,
She used it with a will,
She knocked at everybody—
They couldn't keep her still;
She knocked about her neighbors
If they were friends or foes,
She knocked about the table,
And knocked about her clothes.
She knocked at hubby's smoking,
About his snoring, too;
She knocked about his whistling,
And so, perhaps, would you;
At last the Reaper claimed her,
Her course on earth was run;
Her husband then considered
Her knocking days were done.

Is the Wife Comfortable?

Is the wife comfortable? Has she all the labor-saving appliances necessary for the discharge of her duties? Has she modern conveniences, that is, hot and cold water well distributed over the house, which the city man absolutely requires as a condition of renting? If not, why not? Is it because you are not able to furnish it; really unable, or just think you are? If the good wife was to set a day on which she would strike unless this was furnished, could you not afford it? We rather think you would. We are quite well aware that not all men are able to furnish these conveniences. Tenant farmers can not afford to put them in for themselves, and ought not to be asked to do so, says "Hearts and Homes."

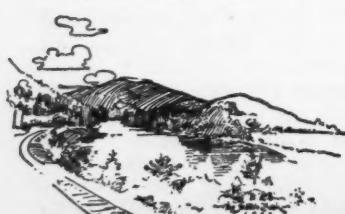
Have you a furnace in the house, presuming that you own it? If not, why not? Have you ever investigated the subject from a purely money-saving point of view? In other words, in case your house is a large one, would it not be cheaper to heat it with a furnace than with stoves? If it is heated with stoves, does your wife, or daughter, have to carry in the coal or wood? Can you not think of some way of lessening the labor on that score? Have you looked at that stove in the kitchen that she has been using for ten or fifteen years, and considered whether it would not pay you to throw it away, or sell it for old iron, or put it out in the wash house, and buy a modern range?

Have you consulted with your wife and asked her what suggestions she can make that will save steps and labor and put the roses back in her cheeks? It is important to have the live stock comfortable, but after all it is far more important to have the wife comfortable. If the wife is comfortable the children will be very apt to be, and you will be a happier man.

The Boy and the Cigarette.

The time has come when the good people of our land should take a stand, not only for temperance, sobriety and suppression of strong drinks in our community but to every appearance of evil that is known to be hurtful, not only to ourselves, but to our boys. I call your special attention to one of the most dangerous, hurtful and growing practices known, that of cigarette and tobacco smoking.

Many of the inmates of our asylums can trace their loss of memory, manhood and mind to the early and constant use of tobacco and cigarettes. I hope that not only the fathers and mothers of the boys who are so unfortunate as to be addicted to this evil practice may be awakened to the enormity of this great and growing evil, but that we may all be aroused to vigorous action, and use every effort to suppress it, if possible, and save the bright-faced boys of our land against this uncalled for, hurtful and pernicious practice of tobacco and cigarette smoking.—Judge J. F. Allan.



Peaches in Many Ways.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Elma Iona Locke.

Peach Ambrosia.—Line a mold with sliced ripe peaches and dust well with sugar. Whip one pint of cream very stiff, add the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs, one cup of powdered sugar, one teaspoon of vanilla, and half a teaspoon of almond. Whip all together thoroughly, pour into the mold, being careful not to displace the peaches. Pack in ice and salt for four hours. When ready to serve, dip the mold in hot water for an instant, and turn out on a chilled plate. Have the individual plates chilled also. Serve with loaf cake.

Peach Custard.—Pare, and rub through a colander enough ripe juicy peaches to make a pint of pulp, add the beaten yolks of three eggs, one cup of cream or rich milk, and sweeten to taste. Bake very slowly, and cover with a meringue made with the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with three tablespoons of sugar.

Peach Betty.—Mix together three cups of fine bread crumbs, one-half cup of sugar (brown), one teaspoon of cinnamon, and a pinch of salt, stir in two tablespoons of melted butter. Pare and quarter ripe peaches, and place them in layers alternately with the crumbs, in a buttered pudding dish, having the first and last layers of crumbs. Pour half a cup of water over all, and bake in a moderate oven for forty minutes. Serve with cream, or any preferred sauce.

Peach Tapioca.—Soak one-fourth pound of tapioca, and simmer for fifteen minutes in one pint of milk, and stir until transparent. Then add three-fourths of a cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, and a teaspoon of vanilla. Turn into a buttered mold with alternate layers of sliced peaches. Serve very cold with whipped cream.

Peach Gems.—Pare and halve a quart of large ripe peaches, put them on with one-half cup each of sugar and water, and cook gently until tender. Reserve six unbroken halves, and rub the remainder through a sieve. Add

enough water, if necessary, to make a cupful. Reheat and when boiling, add a rounding tablespoon of corn starch wet up in cold water. Cook ten minutes, remove from the fire, add a tablespoon of lemon juice, a few drops of vanilla, and if not sweet enough, more sugar. Add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Butter six gem pans, sprinkle with granulated sugar, and in each place a half peach, cut side down, with an almond in the cavity to represent a seed, fill about two-thirds full with the mixture, and bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven. Serve at once, with whipped cream; if allowed to stand they are apt to fall.

Baked Peaches.—Place a dozen ripe, pared clingstone peaches in a baking pan. Cover them with sugar, dot with bits of butter, and squeeze on a little lemon juice. Bake for half an hour in a quick oven.

Peach Batter Pudding.—Mix four well beaten eggs, one pint of sweet milk, a teaspoon of salt, and a pint of flour to a smooth batter. Stir in a pint of ripe peaches, pared and quartered; pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake for half an hour. Serve at once, with foaming sauce.

Peach Pie.—Rub through a sieve a cup and one-half of stewed peaches, add to them two well beaten yolks of eggs, a spoonful of soft butter, and sugar to sweeten, pour into a plate lined with rich pastry and bake. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with two tablespoons of sugar, set in the oven to brown slightly.

Peach Sponge.—Soak one-half package of gelatine in a half cup of water for two hours. Boll one cup each of sugar and water together for fifteen minutes; mash the fruit and rub it through a sieve into the syrup, and cook five minutes, stirring constantly. Place the sauce pan in another of boiling water, and add the gelatine. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then place the

sauce pan in a pan of ice water, and beat until it begins to cool. Add the stiffly beaten whites of five eggs, and beat until it begins to harden. When it will just pour, turn into a mold and set on ice. Serve with sugar and cream.

Peach Ice Cream.—Whip one quart of cream, add one and one-half cups of sugar. Freeze, and when nearly ready to take out the dasher, add a dozen ripe, mellow peaches, pared and pressed through a colander. Pack and set aside for two hours. A half teaspoon of almond flavoring may be added if desired.

Canned Peaches.—Select ripe but not soft fruit, drop in boiling water to scald them so the skins will slip off easily. Peel, cut in halves, stone, and drop into cold water to prevent discoloring. Make a syrup of one pound of sugar and one quart of water to four pounds of peaches, and when it boils, put in enough fruit to fill a quart can. Cook slowly until tender, skim out into a well scalped can, cover with the syrup, and seal up tightly while still boiling hot.

Peach Preserve.—Choose ripe, yellow peaches, pare, stone and quarter them. Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of peaches, and make a syrup using a cup of water to each pound of sugar. Add a few of the blanched kernels of the stones to the syrup, and cook the peaches in the syrup until tender, but not broken. They should cook very slowly so the syrup will be rich and thick. Put up in jars or seal in cans.

Peach Jelly.—Use the parings of nice ripe peaches, put them in a jar and set the jar in boiling water. Let them boil for half an hour, or until all the juice is drawn out of them. Strain and measure the juice, and allow a pound of sugar to a pint. Boil the juice for twenty minutes, and then add the sugar, which has been heating in the oven, and continue the boiling until it jells.

Cooking Meats.

Never wash meat or soak it in cold water, as this extracts the juices and is only allowable in soup making.

Wipe the meat with a clean cloth wrung out of cold water.

Place the meat on a rack or perforated cover in a baking pan.

Do not add one drop of water or seasoning, says Oklahoma "Farmer."

Place pan in a very hot oven. If the oven is too hot, the outside of the meat will get hard and tough so quickly that the inside will not cook properly, but it must be hot enough to brown a five-pound roast in about half an hour.

The heat will sear the outside and keep the juices inside. When it is very brown reduce the heat and cook more slowly. About half an hour before it is done, dredge the meat with salt, pepper and flour. When the flour is quite brown add two cups of boiling water. This will make a fine brown gravy of delicious flavor.

When meat is well roasted it is crisp and brown on the outside and is browned inside to about a depth of three-quarters of an inch, both top and bottom. The whole inside should be a good pink, but not at all raw.

Raw meat is digested easily, but we cook it in order to make it more attractive in appearance and more appetizing in flavor.

Round steak is juicy, but not so tender as porterhouse or sirloin, on account of its coarse fibre, and it must be cooked carefully.

A rump roast is a good one for a large family, as it has so much solid meat and is therefore economical. This is about as good as if cooked over the clear coals.

If you want to use boiled meat for dinner, not for soup, put the meat in boiling water and cook quickly for a few moments, then slowly.

For a stew, where you wish to use the meat and the juice, the process is different. In this case you want some goodness in the meat and some in the gravy, so you must put the meat into cold water and put it over a very hot fire where it will boil quickly. Then cook slowly for several hours, until tender.

Some people boil meat so hard that it becomes very stringy. There is no better way of making stews than by using cheap cuts, such as the lower round, adding vegetables as desired, and cooking it in the oven instead of on top of the stove.

Salt meats should be soaked, the water changed once or twice, and then the meat must be cooked long and slowly.

Robbie ran into the sewing room and cried: "Oh, mama! There's a man in the nursery kissing Fraulein."

Mama dropped her sewing and rushed for the stairway.

"April fool!" said Robbie, gleefully.

The gelatine is dissolved, then place the

Cut Out Breakfast Cooking

Easy to start the day cool and comfortable if

Post Toasties

are in the pantry ready to serve right from the package. No cooking required; just add some cream and a little sugar.

Especially pleasing these summer mornings with berries or fresh fruit.

One can feel cool in hot weather on proper food.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

Homely Girl a Necessity.

In these days the homely girl is an absolute necessity, for she is like a cooling, quieting draft, says Philadelphia "Press."

She comforts tired workers on their return from the whirl of busy towns; she can make a humble home—or a mansion—a place of happiness.

Her simplicity is her greatest charm. She pursues neither ambition nor ideals, but confines herself to the essentially useful things of life. Man, under her benign sway, becomes again as a little child; he drops the world for a time, and revels in the delight of domesticity, and returns again to the fray like a giant refreshed.

All her arts, too, are simple, easily fathomed; she practices no deep-laid wiles; yet she is a final and all-powerful factor in human affairs. The very directness of her purpose gains her end.

The "homely girl" is seen at her best, of course, in the home, smiling happily and wearing a big apron. She dusts and cooks with quiet enthusiasm and manages her household as if it were an important principality. Her cooking, be it whispered, is divine, and thus she claims reverent admiration from many masculine minds.

Her work seems a genuine delight to her. She toils with a merry heart, and when the time comes for play, she disports herself with an equally simple and delightful pleasure. Artificiality shrinks from her presence.

As a wife, the "homely girl" is, let it be known, pre-eminent. She wraps her heart and soul around home and husband. No detail is too small for her ardent attention.

To Make House a Home.

The biggest blunder you ever made was when you let your boy run things. What young America needs above all is untiring, uncompromising, gentle and affectionate parental authority. He likes it. Bring him up by it, and twenty years from now, after you are gone, if you get within earshot you'd hear him prancing "the way father used to do."

Home is the real test of character. No saint is ready for translation till he can live wisely, courageously, bravely, amiably and consistently at home. Self-control and silence know how to keep house—how to transform a house into a home—and will power and good sense will teach one when and how they should be exercised.—Bishop J. H. Vincent.

Those Little Angels.—Neighbor: "How did that naughty little boy of yours get hurt?"

Ditto: "That good little boy of yours hit him in the head with a brick."

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The Engine Runs on COAL OIL or a Fraction of Cost of Gasoline.

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Address,

GREEN'S FRUIT
GROWER,
Rochester, New York.

Fruit Farm Stories.

How the Twins Saved the Farm.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
John A. Simpson.

Continued from Last Issue.

It was plain to Bud that, even at the expense of the fertility of the farm to some degree, it would be necessary to secure from it as much as it could be made to give during the two years yet remaining before the final payment became due. He knew that the farm would respond even better than the average, for his father had endeavored to cultivate it in such a manner that he could leave it for the children in as fertile a state as when he took possession of it. Ill health had interfered largely with his plans, and a much larger part of the purchase price remained unpaid at the end of seventeen years than he had ever anticipated. But the good condition of the farm was in the family's favor now.

So Bud and his mother had engaged a neighbor to put in twenty acres of wheat, and later, on the same terms—half of the crop for their own use—they had an equal acreage devoted to corn and the same to oats. Bud himself with the hiring of a few days' help was to cut twenty acres of hay.

They anticipated about four hundred dollars as their share of the crop receipts after the keeping of the team, two cows, and a few pigs, for there were several acres of good pasture remaining. With the additional income from the cows and the pigs they believed that they could live as they had the year previously, pay the cash expenses and apply two hundred dollars again to the debt payment. This, they recognized, would prove a trying year, for the berries would yield but little as yet, and a debt of sixteen hundred dollars was staring them in the face.

Bud's plans were formed early. He would plant the small garden to potatoes this year, two acres to sweet corn, and two acres to other garden vegetables. He would make his two or three trips a week to the markets, and he would make every possible gain, and next year the berries would help wonderfully.

No garden in the county received more patient attention than did Bud's that summer. Indeed he had begun to prepare for it as soon as the previous crops had been taken from the ground. During the winter every particle of fertility that could be secured was added to the plot. Rotted straw, forest leaves, everything that promised to enrich the soil was secured if possible. And the garden responded to the faithful care. Bud came out two hundred dollars to the good at the season's close, and he looked confidently forward to the next year's crops when the returns from the berries should be considerable.

From the fifty pullets Beth sold from January to January enough eggs to pay most of the expenses for feed for the entire year, for the flock had the range of a good part of the farm, and she raised for market two hundred chickens. In addition she raised from the pure bred stock two or three dozen most excellent fowls for future breeding purposes.

But after all, with the family expenses, and the money needed for keeping up the place, with the stock and implements, there was no more at the year's end than there had been at the previous one; and yet it was with gladness and hopefulness that they added another four hundred to the reduction of the debt. But there remained, and Mrs. Leonard shuddered almost, as she thought of it, twelve hundred dollars yet to be paid, and only one year in which to pay it.

Beth began the new year with one hundred hens and pullets. Her two years of previous experience stood her in good stead and she anticipated still better success than formerly. But Beth knew that this success would never come by chance and so day after day found her giving to her flock the best attention that experience and reading could suggest. And this application found its reward. When the next January rolled 'round Beth and her mother together, for Beth, according to a little plan of her own, had arranged gradually for her mother to be able to care for the flock with Bud's assistance pretty much without her own help, from the first of September, if it should seem necessary, found that a clear hundred dollars remained in their hands after the payment of all expenses, and that they had left a good outfit of home made coops and brood-

ers, and a flock of more than a hundred of the finest pure bred White Plymouth Rocks imaginable. In addition they possessed a stock of information and experience that they were sure was invaluable.

Bud, with the assistance of his mother and Beth in the berry season, managed to clear three hundred dollars from his department of the farm. This, with the two hundred that the farm operations in general yielded them over the operating expenses, made a total of six hundred dollars for the year when the end finally came.

Meanwhile in June Beth had opened her lips to declare one evening at the supper table that she was going the next day to take the county examination for a teacher's certificate.

"What!" her mother and Bud had exclaimed in one breath.

"I thought of it before," said Beth, "but I wasn't old enough. Now I am and if I can get a school you and Bud can run things all fall, mother, and by January I'll have a hundred dollars saved for the mortgage."

Poor Beth! In addition to her other labor she had planned for this for many months and had studied by herself in preparation for it, for two or three months schooling was all she had been able to secure the second year, as the first. But the girl was young and strong, and, against the protest of both Bud and her mother, who after all foresaw that it might prove helpful to Beth, as well as helpful to the reduction of the debt, she secured a school, too far away for her to board at home, however, but, in a good neighborhood and among friends. And, applying herself as diligently and as intelligently to her new work as she had to the old Beth made a success of her new venture, enjoying it greatly, and, sure enough, the six hundred was made seven hundred by the end of the year.

This left only five hundred dollars of the two thousand unprovided for, and in the fall, foreseeing the amount that would be needed Bud went to a banker at the county seat with a letter from a prominent farmer of his own neighborhood stating briefly the facts which Bud explained more fully, and the result was that on the day before Christmas Bud walked into the presence of his mother and Beth with the mortgage in his hands. The farm was theirs with only five hundred dollars against it.

And Mrs. Leonard, as she gathered the twins in her arms once more, wept again, as she had done nearly three years before, but this time they were tears of joy that fell from her eyes.

It was a most happy Christmas day that the little family enjoyed, in rejoicing over their successful enterprise, and in planning for the coming year's work that would, so they fully believed, make the farm entirely their own.

Beth finished the teaching of her school in time to engage in the poultry business once more early in the spring. The operations of the farm were similar to those that had preceded during the other three years. The poultry demanded so much attention, together with the other lines of activity which Beth followed in assisting Bud, that it would have been impossible for her to have undertaken to teach again. When the four years' campaign was ended with the next Christmas day Beth found that she and her mother had sold a hundred dollars of poultry products over all expenses, and that they possessed a flock of over a hundred fowls second to none in the county, in addition to an outfit that gave promise of double returns of profit for another year.

The farm had done fairly well also, and Bud's field of labor had responded with nearly three hundred dollars clear. Altogether they lived comfortably, provided for the repairs and the running expenses of the place, and paid off the last of the claim upon the property.

Bud had grown to manhood both in skill and in strength in the meanwhile, and, upon the holding of the annual family council to plan the operations for the ensuing year, he announced, from a careful calculation of the probable income, that they could clear nearly a thousand dollars in another twelve months.

At any rate they had saved the farm, had met a crisis bravely, had made themselves masters of profitable sources of labor and income, and had schooled themselves in lessons and habits of industry, forethought, self denial, and self control.

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Professor of Horticulture and Forestry in the
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A Morning Call.

Can't stop to talk this mornin',
I'm busy as kin be;
Can't stop fur news nur gossip
Nur nothin', no-sir-ee.
I've got to keep a hoelin',
This garden is a sight!
Good-bye! Jes' come round later,
Say after dark to-night.

You didn't come fur talkin',
You didn't come to stay?
Well, what in thunder 'n' blazes
Might you hev come fur, hey?
What's that? You're goin', fishin'
Down in old Bullhead Hole?
All right! Plague take the farmin'
Wait till I git my pole!
—"Household Journal."

Newest Notes of Science.

A new sewer at Baltimore is so large that an automobile has been run through it.

An automatic coupler for air and steam hose on railroad trains has made its appearance.

The accident death rate of Pennsylvania's coal-mines is 3.97 per 1000 inside employees, against 1.42 per 1000 in English mines.

The pope is to be presented with a Marconi wireless apparatus, to be installed on the dome of St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome.

The Lake Superior district, embracing Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, produces about 80 per cent. of the country's iron ore each year.

A British surgeon has advanced the theory that appendicitis is due to the intestinal worms, ascribing its prevalence to the passing of the practice of using vermicifuges regularly.

A German doctor has advanced the theory that cholera is caused by the germs of the disease turning the nitrates in foods into nitrites, and that it may be avoided by a person refraining from nitrogenous foods.

A cigarette that lights itself is the recent invention of a resident of New Jersey. On one end is a harmless substance that ignites when rubbed against a strip of phosphorous preparation on the side of the box.

The Turkish government has employed an English engineer to make surveys with a view to restoring the ancient canals of Mesopotamia in the hope that now barren land may again enjoy its ancient luxuriance and prosperity.

A French commission which studied the vertical and inclined systems of penmanship reported unanimously in favor of the latter on the ground that it was less fatiguing and less likely to cause spinal curvature in children while practicing it.

A novel lawn sprinkler recently patented by an Illinois man carries the spray nozzle on the end of a spirally corrugated piece of rubber hose, the action of the water against which causes it to gyrate in tortuous circles, throwing the water in all directions.

Although the atmosphere of Los Angeles contains more moisture than that of Washington, D. C., rain seldom falls in the former city because of a lack of cooling upper air currents.

The Chinese government plans to establish communication between Peking and the northwestern portion of the empire by a chain of wireless telegraph stations across the Gobi desert.

The extent of the use of chewing gum in the United States is shown by the fact that more than 4,000,000 pounds of chicle, its chief ingredient, were imported from Mexico last year.

Although anthracite coal was mined in Pennsylvania in 1814, none was used elsewhere than locally until six years later. Since that time about 2,000,000,000 short tons have been produced.

Three pounds of salt and one and a half pounds of sal ammoniac, dissolved in a gallon of water and kept in any convenient receptacle, makes a handy and effective fire extinguisher.

Among its many trade schools, Belgium supports one in which boys over twelve years of age who have passed through certain grades in the primary schools are taught all branches of gun-making.

For overhead firing against airships a German inventor has brought out a shell with a range of 20,000 feet, giving off a light by night and a smoke by day so that its course may be traced.

When a Denver power plant was forced to suspend operations temporarily by an accident, recently, a coffee company ground its goods for several hours by switching the grinder belt from the regular motor to one on a motorcycle.

Inner tubes for automobile tires, reinforced with fabric, are gaining favor in England, as they permit the tubes to withstand a much greater internal pressure than if made of pure rubber and add to the life of the tire shoes.

A little thing, a sunny smile,
A loving word at morn,
And all day long the day shone bright,
The cares of life were made more light,
And sweetest hopes were born.

Shakespeare a Gardener.—Every one should be interested in Shakespeare, the poet and dramatist. A few years ago I visited his former home at Stratford-on-Avon. I learn with interest that a descendant of the great Shakespeare is now living near the former home of the great Shakespeare and is content to cultivate flowers and fruits. In other words he should be a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower. This old gardener tells the following story of his great ancestor which I clip from the New York "Sun":

Born at Wasperton, a little village close to Charlecote, where his famous predecessor is said to have done a little deer hunting, he lives in a little humble cottage by the waterside. The son of a wagoner, he naturally has no formal pedigree, but his family traditions show that for generations his ancestors have lived in Longbridge, Wilmcote, Rowington and Snitterfield, the last being unquestionably the birthplace of John Shakespeare, the poet father, so that there is little doubt that he is a genuine survivor of the family that gave Shakespeare to the world.

William Shakespeare, the living, is a cheery old fellow, content to cultivate his flowers and fruits without a thought of the pomp and pageantry with which William Shakespeare, the departed, is being honored.

One story of the poet he knew as a family tradition and he told it with conviction and gusto. He told how the poet, after a convivial evening, had gone to sleep under a crabapple tree and slept the clock twice around.

"You may be certain sure it's true," said he, "for I had it from my father, and the crab tree is still there. And d'you know what he said when he woke up? 'Why, bless me,' he says, 'to-day's to-morrow!' Them was his first words. You may be certain they were!"

A dwelling that is kept painted and repaired and surrounded by well-kept lawns, neat, substantial fences, nice, dry, well arranged walks and neat flower beds is a pleasant sight to look upon, and indicates that the owner is living for the sake of enjoying life and not working his life away for the mere purpose of hoarding a few dollars. Life is too short to be wasted in simply making money for other people to spend when you are gone. Why not make it more useful to your children and loved ones by enjoying it with them now? It is much more possible and easier to have a beautiful home on the farm than in any other place on earth. More appropriate building sites are generally available, and grass, flowers and shade trees can be had in abundance at much less expense than in the cities or towns. The farmer does not appreciate the possibilities of enjoying life. Most of them think that because their neighbors do not have beautiful homes they need not have. This is a poor excuse, and why be a follower instead of a leader? Somebody must set the pace, so why not you?

Why are the boys and girls leaving the farms? Because the cities and towns are offering more attractions than the farm. Make the farm home attractive and comfortable, and see if they don't stay or soon return. Let us hear from our friends regarding this, whether they think our deductions regarding the exodus of the young people are well founded or not.

Muscular work is to the body what friction is to metal. The metal will rust if not used; the body will become diseased if not exercised. A master mind in a weak body is like a good blade in a poor knife-handle. Therefore, one who deems it inconvenient on account of time or location to take a little daily exercise will eventually have to take time to seek the advice of a physician.

"Proper dieting, sufficient exercise, rest and sleep, daily bathing and intelligent exposure to the air and sunlight, the avoidance of stimulants and a cheerful frame of mind, will insure one a strong resisting-power so that he need have no fear of the extremes of either heat or cold."

C. H. Davidson, of Rochester township, Pa., is the possessor of a horticultural curio in the form of an apple tree of the Banana species, that is attracting much attention. Mr. Davidson received the tree from Green's nursery, Rochester, N. Y., two years ago. At the present time the tree is but five feet tall, its trunk is not thicker than a child's wrist, while its branches are laden with forty well developed apples. The fruit is strongly impregnated with the banana flavor.

Most men who are born to command give it up after they marry.

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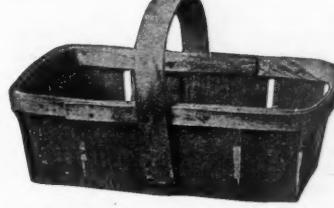
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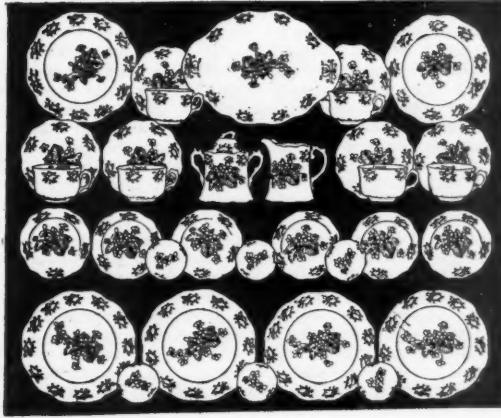
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**THE DECORATIONS**

The small reproduction can give you but a faint suggestion of the artistic effects of pleasant colors. Purple petals and violets, with bright green leaves against a background of vining ferns compose the center ornamentations, while the burnished gold scroll forms the border design of each individual piece. The best of all the decorations are brought into the China and are therefore as permanent as the China itself.

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I POSITIVELY GUARANTEE the safe delivery of each individual piece of China, and that the distribution of the Post Cards will be easy, simple and quick work. If found otherwise the outfit will be returned at my expense.

Send me your name and address today. Do not send any money. I will then send you the outfit, all charged paid. It will be only a few days until you have this grand collection of Empire China.

H. L. SIMMONS President 53 Factory Street, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb.

Follow This Example.

A California subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower says she feels that she is doing good work for humanity by saving all of her Fruit Growers and giving them to deserving people who are not able through misfortune to pay the subscription price. Will you, kind reader, follow the example? Give away your magazine and thus allow others to read it and be benefitted.

Fruit in Illinois.

Mr. C. A. Green: I will let you know about the condition in regard to small fruit in central Illinois, where I live; currants, gooseberries, cherries, apples, pears, and all such, are a complete failure here on account of the frost and snow early this season. There will be a few grapes. The currants and gooseberries I set out two years ago made a splendid growth, and I would have had bushels of fruit this fall when the time came. I shall plant more Downing gooseberries and Diploma currants. —Ben Sturm, Ill.

Green's Fruit Grower: I have some chicks about a month old which have leg disease. They are very lame and shove the leg out in front of them as if it were too long. Kindly give me the cause and remedy.

C. A. Green's reply: Incubator chickens sometimes have something wrong with their legs. This occurs less often when the eggs are hatched under a hen. I cannot give further information and know of no remedy. I have sometimes thought that chickens thus deformed may have been kept too hot in the brooder.

Green's Fruit Grower: Winter killing is the greatest drawback to peach culture here. What can be done to check the growth of trees growing in a poultry yard? The poultry keep the ground cultivated. Would it answer to spray the trees about August 15th with paris green strong enough to kill the foliage? —G. M. C., Pa.

C. A. Green's reply: The peach trees make rapid and continuous late growth in the hen yard and are more likely to winter kill there than if the trees were growing on a hillside or hill top where cultivation could be stopped. We know of no remedy so long as they are growing so fast in the henyard.

West Virginia Letter.—From the six Corsican strawberry plants sent me three years ago as premium with Green's Fruit Grower we now have a large bed of this excellent variety the fruit of which sells readily here at 20c per quart. We are thinking of moving to Hinton, W. Va., as living here is so high the price of a few acres here would buy a farm in Virginia. It seems sad to part with this place where we have lived so long and which I have grown to love. Our five little children also dislike to leave their old home. I left and loved thee,

Thou art ever in my memory,
I love each valley and hill,
Every flower and running rill.

—Mrs. L. L. P.

Cutting Back Raspberry Canes.

Mr. F. W. Putnam asks when his red raspberry canes, now five to six feet high, should be cut back.

C. A. Green's reply: August is too late in the season for cutting back these canes. The canes should have the tips nipped off in June or early July. If not headed back then it is as well to leave the canes uncut until next spring. If the canes are cut back now a growth will be formed which may not be fully ripened before winter approaches, therefore they may be injured by the winter. You would get an abundant supply of fruit without heading the canes back at all at any season. You will get larger fruit by heading back the canes to a height of about four feet and if headed back the long canes will not be sprawling about.

Fertilizers for the Strawberry.

In reply to Miss W. B. H., of New York, I will say that I would prefer to apply muriate of potash on the strawberry bed in the spring of the year but it could be applied now with benefit. I would sow it broadcast over the entire bed or plantation. I have not applied it alone but would assume that an application of 200 pounds per acre

would be a fair dressing for the average land, but 100 pounds more would do no injury. Remember that good crops of strawberries can be grown on any land which would grow a good crop of potatoes or corn without the application of any fertilizer. Many beginners kill their plants by applying fertilizers in excess or in contact with the roots of the plants. Our best late strawberry at Green's fruit farm is the Brandywine. —Corsican is only moderately late.

Peaches in Vermont.

Green's Fruit Grower: I have a peach tree eight years old that I started from a stone and now it is large and grows well and looks good. It never has been grafted. Now what I would like to know is why it does not have fruit? Is it not old enough? I have never seen a fruit blossom on it yet. I also know of two other trees the same age, that is the same as the one I have. I receive the Green's Fruit Grower all right and think everything of it and have been watching it for some time to know what to do with my peach tree but as yet have not seen anything. I might have overlooked it though.—W. W. Dodge.

C. A. Green's reply: The trouble may be owing to the fact that late spring frosts have destroyed the blossoms. Seedling trees such as you speak of are not so likely to bear fruit as the trees that have been budded and grown in the nursery. There are parts of Vermont which are too cold for successful peach growing.

Orchard Trees Dying.

Green's Fruit Grower: I have a six acre apple orchard nine years planted which I have manured and planted to beans for four years after the trees were planted. Then I seeded down to grass and have cut two crops of hay, and since then have plowed it with sod. Now the trees are dying. The roots and bark above ground die first. I lost ten trees one year and twenty another. The trees have made a good growth. Can you state the cause of trees dying? —H. R. Townsend, Monroe county, N. Y.

C. A. Green's reply: All who write for information should be careful to give full particulars. You do not say how you applied the manure. If you applied it directly around the trunk of each tree that may be the cause of some of the trees dying. I consider it a mistake to seed down apple orchards at any time. When you seeded down the land in your apple orchard you induced the roots to come up near the surface; when you began plowing again you destroyed many wagon loads of small fine roots on each acre of orchard which was a severe shock to the trees, yet it is seldom that trees die from such treatment, although it is injurious. It is possible that your trees are attacked with canker, but I could do little more than guess at the real cause of the trees dying.

Green's Fruit Grower: Would you advise planting grapes on a hillside? The hill slopes to the south and is gravelly soil. Do you think there is any chance of grapes being a success at such a place? If not, what would you advise planting on same. Also name best varieties for market and making grape juice—Crystal Spring Farms, Pa.

C. A. Green's reply: A gravelly hill-side with a southern slope would seem to be an ideal place for planting grape vines. Whether grapes would be more profitable for your locality, soil and climate than other fruits I cannot state. You could learn this by making inquiries in your market as to what kind of fruits are in greatest demand. My experience is that if you are considering only the growing of fruit it would pay you better to grow several varieties of small fruits such as strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and currants rather than plant all the land to grapes. By growing a long list of small fruits you will have something to market continually. My favorite varieties of grapes for market are Delaware for red, Concord and Worden for black, Niagara for white.

You should find a better market for grapes than to sell them for making grape juice. Grape juice can be made from any good ripe grapes though the clusters are inferior. Cull grapes, that is small clusters, are often used for making grape juice. You should be able to sell the fruit from a small vineyard to the consumers in your locality rather than sell for making grape juice.

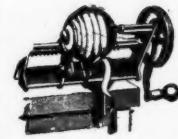
Mr. Chas. A. Green: I have been a constant reader of your paper for nearly twenty years and in your July number noticed your reference to Indian

Improved Apple Parers, Corers and Slicers.



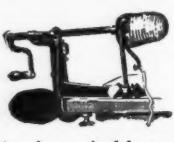
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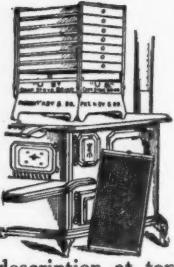


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M. H. GREEN, SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Runner ducks. I have been breeding Indian Runners for the past six years as a recreation from my other work and with the idea of increasing their egg production, and thought results obtained might interest you. I breed only the true medium fawn and white birds discarding all laced specimens from my yard, and have one duck that was scored at 96½ and that has produced four birds that have won first premium at Madison Square Garden, and has made the following record as a layer of large white eggs. First year 297 eggs, second year 189 eggs, third year 266 eggs, and thus far this season 91 eggs having this year laid 49 eggs in fifty days. One of her daughters last year laid 256 eggs in nine months while this season one has laid 125 eggs in 131 days. These birds were all bred and raised by me and when you compare with the first Indian Runner that I owned that laid 179 eggs in a year you will agree I think that results are being accomplished along the line sought. Shape and style count far more than markings in determining a good Runner, but our birds have been pronounced by some good judges to be the best in shape they have ever seen; while their markings were nearly perfect.

Now, friend Green, if you will give the Indian Runner a thorough trial I believe you will agree with many others that they are the peer of anything yet produced as egg producers. They are light eaters as compared with other breeds of ducks, are non-setters and as near everlasting layers as have yet been produced. Long live the Indian Runner!—A. L. Nichols.

Green's Fruit Grower: I set out eighty varieties of strawberries to quit on and I have been quitting ever since. On my wife's back lot, one-fourth of an acre, on which were three apple trees I now have seventy fruit trees, twenty-five of which bore last season, thirty bearing grapes, plenty of currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, and twenty varieties of strawberries, beside plenty of ground for garden truck, and a chance for one boy about my age to work twelve hours a day as long as weeds grow and strawberries run. The season of 1910 is such as no one ever saw, so hot a March, so cold an April and May to the 12th, then the hottest term until now, July 14th, we ever saw. The hot spell continues. It has been thirty-one days, 80 and up, since June 11th and fifteen of them have been 90 and up to 97 and but two good rains during the time. By the twenty frosts and ice mornings sixteen of them after strawberries first bloomed would indicate the loss of all strawberries, but on three by four square rods of ground after digging 13,500 plants I picked 338 quarts of very fine berries. How it was possible for strawberries to escape the frosts I cannot see. Some varieties were so loaded there was not room on the ground for the fruit.

The ice storms and continuous freezes took all my tree fruits except one branch from a bud of a seedling I call "Oakland," this has about two bushels, all it can carry and will need props; this is a choice eating and cooking apple of September, there are a few Wealthy and scattering specimens of other kinds, but very few Duchess and how "Oakland" escaped the frosts I cannot tell, perhaps it is in the blood. Not a plum or pear or cherry. The pear trees nearly killed, they lost all their foliage, but are making a good growth. Grapes all killed off the first buds, but after a long while they put out a second bud and have some grapes well along and promise to ripen. On the whole this is a black year for fruit.

I am ever so much pleased with Green's Fruit Grower. The last with the Prof. Van Deman's talk on blight is the best I ever read. I have always said it was apoplexy of the sap.—Geo. J. Kellogg, Wis.

Fruit Advice Wanted.

Green's Fruit Grower: I am a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower and think it is a grand, good paper. I am thinking of planting some berries and perhaps later on fruit trees. When is the best time to plant strawberries, red and black raspberries, blackberries, and gooseberries? I am new and inexperienced at the business, and not very strong, and think I might do better at this kind of work than general farming which is hard work. Some of our land is bottom land and of sandy nature, while a good deal of our land is side hill and quite stony. I would like you to advise me as to how and what to plant on the different soils. Can I get a crop of berries the first year? What kind of fertilizer is best for fruit? What kind of plums would you recommend how sad and lonely my life was, for ground all in a row side by side in the sun with bungs open, all in good

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Now just a minute, while I give you a few facts. Perhaps nine out of ten readers of this paper know me already, but to those who do not, I want to say that I am the largest owner of electric railroads in the national and international business out of Minneapolis for the past 22 years.

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Now is your chance to share with me in this enterprise the greatest of them all. I will give you \$1000 in voting stock in addition to a small investment. I want to send you the estimated net profit statement, showing how your

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Green's Fruit Grower.

M. W. Savage, President Dan Patch Electric Railroad Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Savage—I don't know whether I have any money or not, but would like to have you send me your two Books—without any obligation on my part—just to have a look at them. "Why Wall Street Rules With the People's Money."

where I can purchase nitrate of soda, farm all the time. Then my daughter shape for the reception of the hot fall phosphoric acid and potash, also land plaster and the price?—Amos Horning, Jr., Pa.

C. A. Green's reply: In this state we prefer up land, side hill or hill top, to low land for all kinds of fruit. On low land spring frosts are liable to do injury to the blossoms. When I began fruit growing I planted an assortment of small fruits such as strawberry, black and red raspberry, blackberry, currant and a few grape vines. I also planted a few each of cherry, pear, plum and apple trees and I think this is the best plan for you. No, you cannot expect a full crop of berries the first year the land is planted. Any fertilizer that is good for corn or potatoes is good for most fruits. There is nothing better than barnyard manure, but the commercial fertilizer known as phosphate contains the various kinds of plant food and are good for all kinds of fruit. Nitrate of soda used alone each year at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre will induce growth but it is the most expensive and the soonest dissipated of all fertilizers. I would not use it except possibly on strawberry plantations sown broadcast at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Ordinary farm phosphate so called contains nitrate of soda, phosphoric acid and potash. I should prefer to sow the land plaster on meadows in the early spring.

Child Adoption.

Charles A. Green: I was married at seventeen and had four children very close together. When my youngest was eight years old we had a dear boy baby. The others were all married by the time he was eleven. Then came a sweet baby girl. Oh, how we loved her, but she only stayed fifteen months then went home. Only those who have passed through that awful parting can realize how sad and lonely my life was, for ground all in a row side by side in the sun with bungs open, all in good

Cider Vinegar.

To Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: In a recent number of the Fruit Grower I notice C. R. Meinel's inquiry as to how to convert cider into vinegar recalls an experience I had once. One fall I put seventeen barrels of good cider on skids six inches from the

An egotist is a burnt match that thinks it was the whole fireworks.

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Cultivation of Raspberry.

While there is a good demand for all kinds of small fruit, there seems to be a greater demand for raspberries than any other variety. For several years I made a specialty of growing raspberries with very good success. The fruit was in good demand at that time, but would command a much better price now. I do not know why more people are not growing this fruit especially for home consumption, for it is not a hard fruit to grow. While red raspberries always command a better price than black caps, I always preferred growing the black. Of the several varieties of the black caps which I have tested I like the Gregg and Eureka the best. They are both very large and productive, the Eureka being a little earlier than the Gregg, says John W. Cox, in "Farmer's Guide."

In starting a raspberry patch I would get my plants in the spring after the new plants have come up from the tips that were put in the ground the fall before. If the plants are twelve or fifteen inches high so much the better. Have the ground in good condition and plant in rows seven feet apart and three feet in the row, so they can be cultivated with a horse. Cultivate them about the same as corn or potatoes the first season. When they get about eighteen or twenty inches high pinch out the top of each cane which will cause it to throw out laterals making a greater capacity for fruit bearing the next year. These laterals in the fall when they have grown sufficiently long and have taken on a snake-like appearance at the points, are ready to put in the ground to make plants for next spring's planting. Then you can have plenty good plants of your own.

In the spring after they have begun to put out in leaf cut the laterals back to within twelve or fifteen inches of the stock and leave the tips in the ground until they come up and get about a foot high then they can be taken up with plenty dirt on the roots and set out and every one of them will grow and make a good bush that season. After these are taken up the yearling vines should be cultivated and put in good condition before the fruit sets. These vines will throw up perhaps from four to six new canes at each bush which must be pinched off at the top when they are about two feet high. By this time the fruit will begin to ripen. As soon as the crop of fruit is off, cut out the old canes and give the new ones a better chance to develop and make good strong bushes for next year's crop. After the old canes are cut out they should be cultivated again or mulched with old straw or something of the kind. By following the above described method of caring for a raspberry patch they will continue to bear good crops of large berries for several years without resetting.

Raising Blackberries.

Blackberries need plenty of moisture, and it will not pay to plant them on the top of some dry knoll; for the fruit will not grow to perfection in such dry places, it will be hard and sour. Choose a place where the ground is of good quality, and where there is plenty of moisture. Prepare the ground thoroughly by plowing and harrowing before planting, and make the ground mellow down quite deep where you set the plants. You cannot be too particular in this respect—remember you are setting them out for profit and not simply to see whether they will grow or not. I think they should be set about four feet apart one way, and eight feet the other way. Keep the ground loose by constant cultivation, and the sooner you can get a good large bush, the sooner you will get fruit, and keeping the ground loose will help to keep it moist.

When the bushes get well started (say five years after they have been set), it will be some trouble to remove the old brush, this I do in the following manner: I take a hooked knife, with a handle attached which is about five feet long. The knife is made from a piece of old file welded to a hoe shank in such a way that the knife stands at right angles with the handle. With this kind of a tool I cut the brush out of an acre in eleven hours, and as I cut them I pull them out of the row with the knife, so I can gather them easily. I next hitch a horse to the side of one-half of a two-horse harrow, and drive over the brush with the horse and harrow, which draws them together into

piles, and if in a dry time, the harrow will break the brush so there will not seem to be more than one-half as many of them after being harrowed as before.

After the brush is piled, I hitch the horse to a sled made of wood without any shafts, and with four stakes in it to hold the brush on; with this I haul the brush out of the field. I think the old brush should be taken out as soon as practicable after they have fruited, as it keeps the new shoots from making as good a growth as they otherwise would if left in.

A common method of pruning the black raspberry is to go through the bushes as the plants approach the desirable height, and with a sharp knife cut off the top of each sprout. This prevents long arching branches, and causes the plants to send out o' laterals on every side which balance the main stem. These laterals will be found to fruit largely during the next season.

In the fall with a one-horse plow throw couple of furrows towards the plants to keep them from heaving out with the frost in the following spring. In the early spring these furrows should be leveled back again. For early fruiting the Souhegan is by many considered the best, and should be set on a hillside facing the south. For late bearing the Gregg is an excellent variety, and may be planted on a northern slope.

During the first season vegetables may be planted between the rows. This will force cultivation to about the amount desired for the good of the raspberry canes.—"Canadian Horticulturist."

Red Raspberries.

Some of the best growers are in doubt about the propriety of pinching back red raspberries, and it is probable that it is better to do no summer pruning of them after the first year or two, unless in the case of very strong-growing kinds. If pinching is done at all the work should be done early, and the plant should be pinched as soon as it reaches the height of eighteen inches, so that it will branch low. If this is neglected until the plant is three or four feet high it will send out a few weak branches near the top, most of which will be injured by the winter and it will make an unsatisfactory bush. The only objection to low branching is the liability to breaking from the settling of heavy snows, but this danger is slight.

Is it advisable to plow among raspberry plants, etc., in the fall? Last fall I plowed mine quite late and ran the plow very shallow. I never had so many plants winter kill. The Loudon stood it better than other varieties but they were not wholly exempt.—Irving Crocker, N. Y.

Reply: Late fall plowing is of no special benefit to bush fruits and if the succeeding winter is dry and cold it might hurt them badly from drying out the ground. This is probably what did the damage mentioned. The deeper the plowing the more damage would result. It is far better to mulch about the bushes with coarse manure or any old trash that can be got. This will not only keep the soil moist about the roots of the bushes but add to the fertility of the soil.

Grape Juice.—It is an easy task to prepare pure grape juice for medicinal purposes. Take good, plump grapes, remove from stems, place on the stove and heat a little. Remove and press through a cloth bag. Do not squeeze the mass enough to press through any of the pulp or grit. Strain the juice at least once more. To each gallon of juice add two pounds of brown sugar, place on the stove and allow to come to the boiling point. While hot place in well cleaned, sweet bottles, cork while hot and cover the top with paraffine. Do not fill the bottles entirely but leave an inch space at neck of bottle. This will keep indefinitely. When placing the corks it is a good plan to take a small wire and indent in the lower end of the cork.

Blackberries and many of the bush fruits and vines bear well during a moist summer, but amount to almost nothing when the soil at fruiting time becomes dry and baked. The way to make and keep the soil moist and rich about these fruit plants is to mulch heavily in winter, so that the mulching material in spring is moist and packed down for rapid decomposition for the formation of humus, when warm weather comes. The more humus there is in the soil around berry bushes the better is the moisture supply held and the better they will bear in dry times.



Gooseberries.

These are hardy fruits, and do best on a rich, heavy clay soil that is well drained. However, they will flourish in any garden soil, says "Farm and Home." Plant in rows about five feet apart each way. Train to a low, tree-like form if desired, but probably the bush form is the most satisfactory for the farmer's garden. Gooseberries require but little pruning. They may be set in the fall or in the spring, and probably do best from spring setting. Remove all weak branches or old canes. Fertilize the ground with well-rotted stable manure, and give shallow cultivation during the summer. No winter protection is needed. Of the American varieties, Downing is probably the best, as it is seldom troubled with mildew, the most serious disease with which this fruit has to contend. Houghton and Crystal have also given satisfaction. Of the European varieties, Industry is considered the best, but Crown Bob is an excellent variety for early market.

Currants.

One of the most satisfactory fruits for the farmer's garden is the currant. It thrives best in a cool climate, but may succeed in warm localities under partial shade. They grow in any well-fertilized garden soil, or may be planted close to the lawn fence. Set the plants four to five feet apart. In the early spring give them careful cultivation, and prune them so that a bush form results. Old canes must be removed, and all the straggling shoots shortened. As with gooseberries, barnyard manure is probably the best fertilizer. Put a few forkfuls around the roots as a mulch in the fall. Work this in the following spring, when it becomes well rotted. Of the red currants Cherry, Fay, Red Dutch and Crandall are considered the most desirable kinds. Of the white kinds, White Grape, White Imperial and White Dutch have been quite successful. In ordinary farm gardens plant lice do much damage, causing the leaves to curl and eventually injuring the plant. These can easily be controlled by applications of kerosene emulsion. Make up the emulsion, and apply it with a small brush broom, if only a few plants are to be treated.

Burning Strawberry Beds.

The strawberry bed had become very foul with grass and weeds, and the owner was undecided what to do with it. In his dilemma we suggested scattering straw over it and burning it over. This was done, and when thus treated not a green leaf or sprig could be seen. We thought that ended that plantation, but in a few weeks what a change! In the place of a blackened surface of burnt weeds, grass and plants, the green blades and foliage began to grow, and in a short time the whole surface was a mass of green plants and not a weed to be seen. It was one of the finest beds we ever saw, and the next season yielded one of the best crops of fruit we have ever seen. Afterwards we tried on beds where the "leaf roller" was making such havoc, immediately after fruiting season, and it exterminated them on the bed.

A lime wash which has been found a good protection for trees against rabbits is simply to wet enough unslacked lime to the point of consistency, add a little carbolic acid to the substance and paint the trunks of the orchard trees.

In 1685, New York had in all ten watchmen, who were like our modern police. In 1697, New Yorkers were ordered to have a lantern and candle out on a pole from every seventh house. And as the watchman walked around, he called out, "lanthorn, and a whole candle light. Hang out your lights."

A Honeymoon on a Fruit Farm.
(Continued from page 8.)

conscious of the beauties that surround them. They have no time to listen to the singing of the birds, to view the sunsets, or to walk under the evening stars, or wander by the brook or river, or through the lanes, groves or orchards, getting nearer to nature's heart. Not so with Jessie and Harry. This young couple were in comfortable circumstances financially, having means to satisfy every reasonable want. When they wished to drive out, the horse and carriage was at their disposal. If they wished to go boating, the boat was already dancing upon the waters of the river. If they desired to take an excursion, the cars stopped at the neighboring depot every hour. Jessie had purchased a parrot that proved to be a great pet, and a wonderful talker. A canary bird sang in his cage by the window. A pair of gold fishes were continually swimming about in a large globe of water. A pet cat purred upon a rug. Harry was very fond of his dog. There are few more knowing animals. Such pets as I have mentioned do much to make a place homelike.

The Wife's Adventure With a Tramp.

Harry returned from the village one day unexpectedly, and on entering the house unannounced, discovered that Jessie had a guest. The door from the dining room being ajar, he could not avoid listening to the conversation.

"I have not always been what you see me now, madam. I was once a prosperous physician in a thrifty city, with a happy wife and children. Misfortunes befall me, and my wife became separated from me."

"Why did you allow her to leave you?" asked Jessie in a sympathetic voice.

"I no longer possessed her affections," continued the male voice. "I was unworthy of her, and yet I loved her. When she left me, life ceased to have any attraction. I had no home. I had nothing worth living for. My children soon followed her, and I gave up my profession, to go I knew not whither."

"But I cannot see the cause of your trouble? Why should your home be broken up in this way?"

"Because I was a wicked man, madam, and did not deserve such a home as I had, and yet I loved this home. It was more to me than I can describe. People do not appreciate the blessings of home until after they have lost it."

"What happened after your home was broken up?" asked Jessie.

"At first I began to practice in another city, but I had no ambition. We cannot succeed without persistent effort. We must have a high aim in order to do our best. I had nothing to work for—nothing to hope for, therefore after a few months I moved elsewhere. I had always drank moderately, but now I drink immoderately. I can hardly tell you how, for I do not know myself, but in a shorter space of time than it would seem possible, I became the wreck that you now see before you."

By this time Harry was so much interested in what was going on, that he moved his chair so he could see the wretched, dirty, miserably clad tramp, who was seated at his table. He was blear-eyed, face bloated and covered with streaks and patches of red, nose enlarged and inflamed, beard and hair tangled and unkempt.

A Sly Dog.

"Will you favor me with a glass of milk, madam?" Jessie stepped into the pantry for milk, and Harry saw the tramp sweep a number of silver teaspoons into his pocket.

"Will you favor me with a little more coffee, madam?" said the tramp in a gracious tone of voice.

While Jessie was drawing the coffee, the tramp pocketed her gold watch that was hanging over the sideboard.

"And now tell me what became of your wife and children," asked Jessie.

"As for my children, I know nothing. I left them as children. Now they may be married and settled in life, or may have died. As for my wife, she is the wife of a wealthy citizen, and occupies a high position in society."

"Allow me, madam," said the tramp, rising and bowing with great courtesy and dignity, "to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your generosity in ministering to the wants of a needy and unfortunate man."

As the tramp was about to march out the door, Harry collared him and ordered that he remove from his pockets the things he had just placed there. He eyed Harry from head to foot, seemingly measuring his strength as compared with his own. Harry was something of an athlete. He had been

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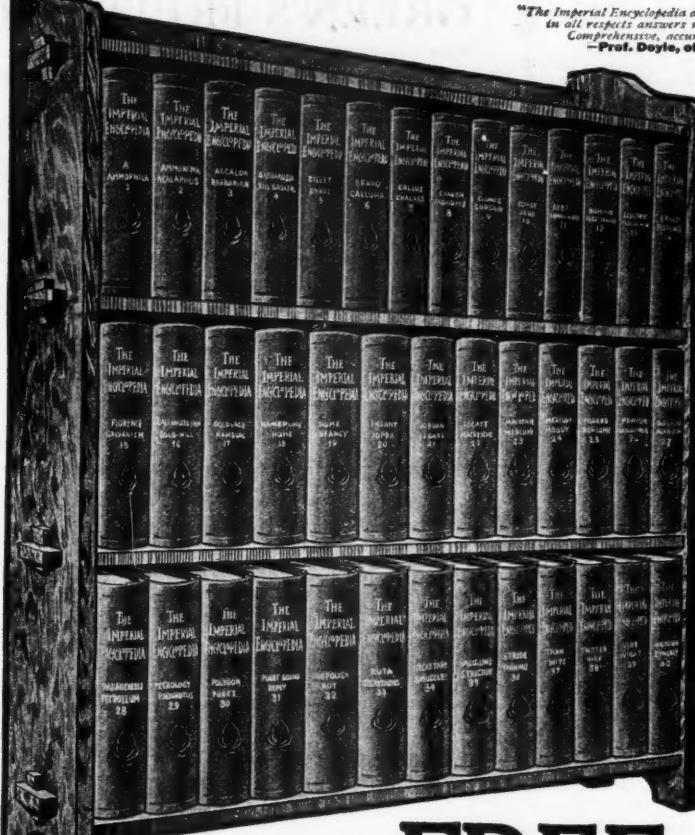
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Rockefeller's gifts to date aggregate \$120,000,000; Carnegie's, \$134,000,000.

The wireless station in Newport, R. I., received on May 25th a message from the United States cruiser Birmingham, a distance of nearly 14,000 miles.

32,926,445 American Churches.—The aggregate number of communicants or members of all religious denominations in continental United States for 1906 was 32,936,445, according to the United States census of religious bodies, a part of the census bureau's special report now in progress. Of this grand total the various Protestant bodies represented 20,287,242 and the Roman Catholic church 12,679,142.

The postal bank law provides for the designation of postoffices as postal savings depositary offices. The opening of such depositaries is left to the discretion of a board of three trustees, consisting of the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general. This board is given complete control of the depositaries and of their funds. In these depositaries any person over ten years of age may make deposits of funds amounting to \$1 or multiples of that amount. Passbooks will be issued to depositors and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. No person is to be permitted to deposit more than \$100 in any month nor to be allowed to have exceeding \$500 to his credit at any time. The withdrawal of funds is to be permitted at any time. The postal savings funds thus accumulated are to be placed in state and national banks in the communities in which the deposits are made and the banks are to pay therefor 2½ per cent. interest. Five per cent. of the total deposits are to be held by the treasurer of the United States as a reserve to guarantee the payment of depositors.

The prospective yield of apples in all North America was reported upon at the International Apple Shippers' Convention held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., last week. The reports presented at this convention were based on a comparison with last year's outturn. For this purpose last year was put at 100, and anything over 100 means a better crop in the locality named, while less than 100 means a poorer crop than in 1909. In the New England states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island—the yield is said to run from 90 in the case of Rhode Island to 200 in the case of New Hampshire, as compared with a year ago, with the quality fair to good. In Pennsylvania the yield is put at 90, and New York at 100, with quality fair to good. In New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, the yield is put at from 20 in the case of Wisconsin to 250 in the case of Delaware, with quality in all cases poor to good. In the Ben Davis sections—including Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Iowa and Nebraska—the yield runs from 15 in the case of Iowa to 40 in Nebraska and Illinois, and from that on to 90 in the case of Missouri and up to 200 in the case of Kansas. The quality generally in these states is from poor to good. In the southern states—the Virginias, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee—the yield runs from 85 in Maryland to 225 in Virginia with quality poor to good. In the Pacific coast states the quality is reported good in all cases. These states include New Mexico, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, California, Oregon, and Washington. In Colorado and New Mexico the yield is put at 70 and 90 respectively. It is put at 90 also in Montana. In all other states the yield goes away beyond the 100 mark, being up to 275 in Oregon and 300 in Washington and Idaho. In Ontario and Quebec the yield is put at 70 per cent. of last year's crop, with a possibility that recent storms may have still further reduced the outturn. Nova Scotia is down to 40 per cent. of last year. Dealers expect the best quality of Ontario fruit to come from the Norfolk district this year.

Hiram paused at the door and, holding up a steel trap, said:

"Mariar, when you see this trap again it'll hev a skunk in it."

Fifteen minutes later he reappeared.

"Mariar," he yelled. "You come here and loosen me outhen this all-fired trap!"

Maria's strongest efforts couldn't keep back an expansive smile.

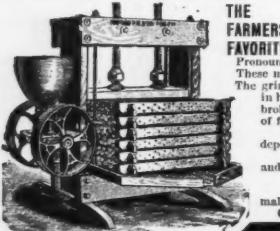
5 YEARS' use has proven that SAN JOSE SCALE
and all FUNGOUS diseases, controllable during the dormant season, are absolutely controlled by the use of

PRATT'S

"SCALECIDE"

There is but one—"PRATT'S" Trade Mark, Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Prices: In barrels and half-barrels, 50c. per gallon; 10 gal. cans, \$6.00; 5 gal. cans, \$3.25; 1 gal. cans, \$1.00. If you want cheap oil our "CARBOLENE" at 30c. per gallon is the equal of ANYTHING ELSE. Send for free booklet, "Orchard Insurance."

B. G. PRATT COMPANY, Mfg. Chemists, 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



Cider Mill and Press Combined

Pronounced by all to be the best, simplest and most perfect mill and press made. These mills have taken more first premiums than any mill on the market. The grinding apparatus is so made that it does not slice and cut the fruit and leave it in hard lumps, but thoroughly crushes it, so that every fruit-cell is broken and juice produced; hence you get more juice from the same amount of fruit than any other mill.

THE FARMERS' FAVORITE mills will grind from 6 to 75 bushels per hour, depending upon how hard you crowd. These mills work on an entirely new plan, and have greater grinding capacity, and are causing more than any other mill on the market.

We make a new line of Mills and Presses and combined.

Write us this day for prices and full information. Our stock is complete and we make prompt shipment. We guarantee entire satisfaction.

CUTAWAY HARROW CO., 865 Main Street, Higganum, Conn.

MID-SEASON SPECIAL!
Murray new 1911 Model Buggy

Right in mid-season—right when you want it
most—saving you twice the dealer's profit, we offer
this advance 1911 model.

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This is a genuine opportunity for quick buyers. Murray sells on four weeks road trial. Insures safe delivery. Gives two year's guarantee. Arranges construction to your order.

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, Pres. and Treas. R. E. BURLEIGH, Vice-Pres. J. W. BALL, Sec'y.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

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Office, Corner South and Highland Avenues.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

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Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any swindling advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by any advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future advts. in these pages.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—Deaths from pneumonia for the year in the United States—106,000.

—The surest way to realize the value of money is to borrow some.

—Deaths from consumption for the year in the United States—109,000; 18 years and over—\$5,000.

—Any young man can't be what he should be and stay out until two or three in the morning. They can't do it.

—The importation of lemons for the past fiscal year amounted to \$3,100,000 as compared with \$2,600,000 during the previous fiscal year.

—In the United States in 1880 there were 49,000,000 hogs and 50,000,000 humans. Twenty years later there were 76,000,000 humans and only 67,000,000 hogs.

—A Kentucky truck gardener boasts of having made \$900 this year from an acre of strawberries, and asserts that it wasn't a good year for strawberries, either.

—Seventy-six thousand automobiles are estimated to be owned by farmers mostly middle westerners. Kansas farmers alone spent \$3,200,000 for automobiles last year. One half of the automobiles in Iowa belong to farmers.

—The coming report will startle the world with its figures—30,000 industrial workers are killed every year. The railroads alone kill 12,000 and injure 120,000 more. The death rate among the poor is 100 per cent. greater than among the rich. The infant mortality among the laboring class is one-third greater than among the employing class.

—At the mints of the United States during the fiscal year just closed the government made 18,006,668 coins valued at \$54,215,319. Of this amount \$47,578,875 worth in gold, \$4,297,567 in silver, and \$2,338,877 in minor coinage. There were 7,574,758 pieces of Philippine coins issued, including 5,276,559 pesos and 1,500,000 one centavos.

—The state of Washington is credited with a prospect of producing twice as much fruit in 1910 as in 1908, the year of the record crop, estimated at between \$6,000,000 and \$6,500,000. Including peaches, apricots, cherries, berries and other soft fruits, the yield will be at least doubled, owing to increased acreage, while the apple crop will show an increase of about 25 per cent. Peaches, which come into bearing when younger trees, will show the heaviest increase.

—Although apple growing is increasing in the west, and several states claim large production and excellent fruit, it is good to hear Professor U. P. Hedrick of the Geneva experiment station assert at the convention of the apple men, just closed at Niagara Falls, that New York leads all other states in apple production. It is a supremacy of which to be

proud. The apple is almost a staple in thousands of homes, and the report that the west was taking away the apple business of New York, or assuming it as New York orchards bore less and less, will be robbed of much of its weight by Professor Hedrick's statement. People who buy homegrown apples in the apple season stop at that in many instances and will not pay for apples which have to carry railroad rates.

—A buyer states the best Greenings he received in one season came from an orchard in which sheep were allowed a free run, and the quality of the fruit gathered was attributed to the fact that the fallen and wormy apples were eaten by the sheep. Hens will perform a useful service, particularly in a plum orchard, in the same way. They will not only reduce the insect enemies, but add to the fertility of the soil at the same time.

—The prices of apple barrels, in large lots, will run from 35c to 40c this year. The Lansing Cooperage Company, of Lansing, Mich., expresses the belief that prices will be much as last fall, 35 cents. A West Virginia manufacturer at Charlestown says that, based on present price of materials, No. 1 barrels will be worth about 35 cents f. o. b. cars next fall. In central New York market is not yet determined; at Albion, a great apple centre, the price last year was 33 cents. At Buffalo, N. Y., cooperage stock is worth about the same as last year, and prices are quoted anywhere from 30 to 42 cents, depending upon the quality of the finished barrel.

—We hear a good deal about the tide of immigration which has set in from the American to the Canadian west. We do not hear so much about the exodus from Canada. This exodus is, however, still going on notwithstanding the fact that it is now overshadowed by the movement the other way. American returns show that during the twelve months ending with March while 103,789 Americans left the United States to settle in Canada, 74,912 Canadians left Canada to settle in the United States. It is probable most of the Canadians going to the United States were from Quebec and the Maritime provinces. The factories and cities of New England are nearer to that part of the Dominion, both geographically and in community of interest, than is the Canadian west.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has issued a statement analyzing the reduction of \$1,600,000 in last year's postal deficit. Of the amount saved approximately \$2,900,000 represented economies in post-office management, nearly \$1,000,000 of which resulted from a more business-like handling of the city delivery service. Larger savings aggregating about \$2,000,000 were made in the internal management of the postoffice, including the conduct of the money order and registry systems and the handling of the various working forces other than carriers. Reorganization in the rural delivery service, the statement said, was responsible for about \$1,900,000 of the savings made in the deficit and this was accomplished without curtailment of service. The combined savings made in the cost of handling the mails in post-offices and in all branches of the service other than railway transportation, made an aggregate reduction in the deficit of \$6,150,000.

—R. A. Pearson, commission of agriculture for New York state, is sending out a circular letter in which attention is called to sections 262 and 263 of the agricultural law relative to the sale of apples, pears and peaches. It reads as follows:

No person or persons shall sell, offer for or expose for sale apples, pears or peaches as and for New York state grown apples, pears or peaches if they were not grown or produced within the state of New York; nor shall they brand or label the package or barrel containing such apples, pears or peaches as New York state apples, pears or peaches if they were not grown or produced within the state of New York. Any person or persons packing or repacking or causing apples or pears to be packed or repacked, to be sold upon the market, shall pack or repack or cause them to be packed or repack in such a manner that each separate package or barrel shall be packed substantially uniform without intent to deceive the purchaser. Any person, persons or corporation buying from a grower apples or pears which are packed in packages or barrels, marked or labeled with the name of the grower, who causes such apples or pears to be repacked in the same packages or barrels or who uses the same packages or barrels or the packing of other fruit or apples or pears, shall erase from such package or barrel the name of the grower or packer first or originally placed thereon. But the facing of such package or barrel is not prohibited by this section.

Section 263 of the agricultural law reads as follows: The term "barrel"

when used in transactions of purchase or sale of apples, pears or quinces shall represent a quantity equal to 100 quarts of grain or dry measure, and such barrels shall be of the following dimensions: Head diameter, 17½ inches; length of stave, 25½ inches; bulge, not less than 64 inches outside measurement. If the barrel shall be made straight, or without bulge, it shall contain the same number of cubic inches as the barrel above described. Any person or persons making, manufacturing or causing to be made or manufactured barrels for use in the purchase or sale of apples, pears or quinces, or any person or persons packing apples, pears or quinces in barrels for sale or selling apples, pears or quinces in barrels containing a less quantity than the barrel herein specified shall brand said barrels upon each end and upon the outside, conspicuously, in letters one and one-half inches in length with the words "short barrel."

Section 52 of the agricultural law provides: Every person violating any of the provisions of the agricultural law shall forfeit to the people of the state of New York the sum of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for the first violation, and not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 for the second and each subsequent violation.

—Pigs or sheep in an orchard will, by eating up fallen fruit, reduce the spread of insect and fungus disease.

—A hen can lay five times her own weight in a year. A prize cow at the University of Missouri produced enough milk in a year to equal the carcasses of four three-year-old steers.

—The trade of the United States with its non-contiguous territories aggregates about \$191,000,000 in value in a fiscal year just ended against a little more than \$35,000,000 in 1897.

—Governor Hughes recently announced the appointment of delegates to represent New York at the national irrigation congress, to be held at Pueblo, Cal., September 26th to 30th, and the dry-farming congress, to be held at Spokane, Wash., October 3d to 6th.

—It's always the poorest wheel on the wagon that makes the most noise.

—Ascum—"I see there's some talk upon the question of abolishing capital punishment. Would you vote to abolish it?" Logie—"No, sir; capital punishment was good enough for my ancestors, and it's good enough for me."

—It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinions; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

—A man that's clean inside and outside; who neither looks up to the rich nor down on the poor; who can lose without squealing; who can win without bragging; considerate to women, children, and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and too sensible to loaf; who takes his share of the world's goods and lets other people have theirs—this is the ideal conception of a true gentleman.



The above picture, re-engraved for Green's Fruit Grower from the St. Paul "Pioneer," by the artist Rehse, is intended to be a hit on Senator Cannon and is entitled "Around the Circle in Kansas." But to the editor of Green's Fruit Grower it suggests the possibilities of tree planting. There are few things more impressive to the mind than the planting of trees. If you have a lively imagination, when looking at the above picture, you can look forward to the time when the trees have produced wide spreading branches which are filled with leaves, with blossoms or with delicious fruit. You can imagine the change brought about in a field or in a corner of your home grounds by the planting of a dozen or a hundred trees, or even by the planting of one tree. The artist has shown the trees planted in a circle. This is a good way to plant ornamental trees. No one would think of planting the maple, elm, oak or ornamental shrubs in a straight line, for they would not be nearly so attractive as though planted in a circle or in a waving line. How quickly the trees grow if properly planted and cared for. In two or three years after the trees shown in the above picture are planted they will be things of beauty and the homes of birds, a shady place for the children's playground. Whoever plants a tree confers a blessing upon others. Our motto should be, "I never expect to pass this way again, therefore I desire to do some good thing before I pass from earth, therefore I plant trees." Let not the year pass without the planting of at least a few trees.



Driveway leading to Highland Park, which is located near the home of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower at Rochester, N. Y. The fountain is in a small lake supplying the city of Rochester with water.

Subscriber Visits Europe.

Mr. Chas. A. Green: Just a year ago I spent a summer abroad. I spent four weeks in England and Scotland going up from Salisbury to London, to York, then to Scotland where we saw Melrose, Abbotsford (Scott's home), Edinburgh, then a coaching trip through the Trossachs (the Lady of the Lake country), then to Glasgow and Ayr (the home of Burns), then back into England to Keswick, a coaching trip through the English lake district (the home of the lake poets), then to quaint old Chester, to Hinckley, Stratford, Warwick, Oxford; then across the British channel to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Cologne, the trip up the Rhine to Mayence, Frankfurt, to Heidelberg, Basle, Strassburg, then to Lucerne, where we had a view of the Alps, then to Paris, across England to Liverpool and home.

We went well prepared, having read for months ahead anything of historical and literary interest that we could get hold of. We aimed to see those places that were of greatest literary and historical interest; also all the beautiful cathedrals that we could.

We rarely stopped at the big hotels—preferring lodgings in homes. In this way, we got to see something of the home life of the countries we passed through. Our Sundays we planned to spend in some place where there was a beautiful cathedral. With our eyes open everywhere to everything that was beautiful or interesting and our hearts interested in those with whom we were thrown in contact, we gleaned abundantly where others passed by seeing nothing.—Gertrude A. Straman, Ohio.

P. S. This is similar to the trip our Aunt Hannah took.—Ed.

Straw Mulch in Orchards.

An intelligent and careful experimenter writes:

Eight tons of straw, costing at the rate of \$9.50 per ton, were used. About twenty-five trees were left unmulched for comparison. The fall was very dry, there being but very little rain from the middle of August until December. The mulched fruit was increased considerably in size and the percentage of first grade fruit increased about 14 per cent by the use of the straw. As a result of the better appearance and higher grade of the mulched fruit, it is estimated that it would bring 25¢ more per barrel than the unmulched fruit.

The color was much better where mulched, as the dry weather caused the leaves to fall from the unmulched trees before the fruit fully matured in some cases. The gain in number of barrels and increased size of fruit was about \$135, and if that extra 25¢ per barrel be added would make it \$235, and probably half the value of mulch remains for future crops.

Some of the fruit from the unmulched trees looked dead, felt spongy, and was tough, while that from the mulched trees was bright, crisp and solid. The mulched trees seem to be in condition to bear next year and the others are not likely to bear for two years. The drops are clean and not bruised where there is a good mulch, will keep, and are worth more than those from rocky bare ground. The variety was nearly all Rome Beauty in the tests, and all that were counted were of that variety.

Peaches may be as easily peeled as tomatoes, if the fruit is plunged for an instant only in boiling, not hot, water.

"The only thing most people have in the bank now-a-days (high cost of living again) is confidence."

Thus.

If you spend, spend royally,
Count no cost!
If you love, love loyally,
No love's lost!
If you speak, speak sparingly,
Each word's gold.
If you strike, strike daringly,
Straight and bold!
If you judge, judge carefully,
Brother clad!
If you doubt, lift prayerfully
Hand to God.
—Henry K. Herbert (H. H. Knibbs).

The Farmer Boy in the City.

"Well, thus he comes, the country boy, not yet a man, but with the metal of manhood in him. He felt the call of the city. He chafed under his limitations. The farm was meager," says Dr. Albertson. "The country town was small. The largeness of the city called him like the largeness of the sea or sky. But he is soon disillusioned as to that. The city is, indeed, large, but he is small in it. He is nobody. His individuality is like a cipher with the rim rubbed off. He lives in a hall bedroom, whose limits are so circumscribed, it is almost necessary for him to leave the room in order to change his mind, and he is disillusioned all around. He attended church at home, a plain, undecorated chapel. He enters the great city church, and an usher, with frock coat and gray kid gloves, shows him to a seat. When the preacher enters he has the same sort of sensation the little colored girl down in Georgia had when she first went to church and saw a bishop in his full canonicals. She ran home to her mother and said, 'Fo' de Lahd, I seen Ku Klux.'

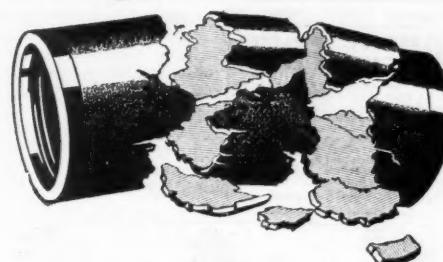
He gets into society after a while, high society, and for some time he wonders how he ever got in. Then he begins to wonder how the others ever got in. He remembers Plato's saying, "The finest society is composed of the finest sows."

Lime Improves Soil.—One effect produced by lime on the soil is the decomposition of the soil itself. In this process the organic matter is destroyed with the liberation of nitrogen and phosphorus held in organic forms, and the mineral particles are disintegrated with the liberation of plant food elements, such as potassium and possibly phosphorus held there in inorganic form, says "California Fruit Grower."

Manufactured or natural fertilizers should never be used except in conjunction with hydrated lime, for it is the lime that liberates the plant foods and insures profitable crop yields. The American farmer is beginning to realize that a liberal application of lime to soils that have been so constantly cropped that the important plant food elements have been exhausted is beneficial in the extreme, and that his efforts and expenditures will be amply rewarded by a bountiful increase in crops and a general improvement of his entire property.

Experience keeps a dear school but fools will learn in no other, and scarcely in that.

Crash!!—another wax record gone to smash!



If you own a Phonograph or Graphophone (Edison or Columbia) never buy another wax record for it. Get **one** Indestructible Record from your dealer. Or let us mail one to you;—35 cents (for the 2-minute) or 50 cents (for the 4-minute), postage free, and a catalog with it. Give it the hardest possible test. Lend it to the youngsters. Toss it on the table. Drop it on the floor. Kick it across the room. Leave it in the sun. Then play it and hear a finer, clearer, purer, stronger reproduction—better music in every way—than your machine ever gave out before. Play it every day for ten years and you will still have it, good as new. Almost too good to be true? Try it! Prove it! Send for one!

Six Good Records!

Here are six splendid records, selected from the big 40-page Indestructible Record Catalogue. Ask us to mail them to you—postage free—and your money back if you don't like the records.

We make this limited special offer so you can hear Columbia Indestructible Records on your own machine in your own home at your leisure, with no expense to you—for we will gladly return your money if you don't like the records. We know you will never buy another wearable, breakable, wax record if you will play just **one** Indestructible Record on your own machine.

2 Minute—35 Cents

1348 Two Little Brown Eyes (*Tenor Solo*)
1351 Tell Mother I'll Be There (*Sacred Mixed Quartette*)
1330 By the Light of the Silvery Moon (*Soprano Solo*)

4 Minute—50 Cents

3032 Summer Reminds Me of You (*Tenor Solo*)
3060 Sextette from "Lucia" (*Band Selection*)
3062 Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming (*Mixed Quartette*)

Send for big 40-page Catalogue listing all Columbia Indestructible Records—free. Dealers Wanted—Exclusive selling rights given where we are not properly represented.

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Green's Fruit Grower (Monthly) 3 yrs. \$1.00

N. Y. Tribune-Farmer (Weekly) 1 yr. 1.00

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\$2.25

The regular publishers' subscription price for the above named papers for one year, would amount to **\$2.25**.

SEND US \$1.15

and you will receive them regularly for ONE YEAR.

Address GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

(Write for Canadian postage if in Canada.)

Surplus Thoroughbred Fowls

Must be sold to make room for young stock.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. All strong, selected, farm-grown fowls, only one year old. Just what you want for breeding next season. To make room for young chicks we must let them go, and offer: Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn hens at \$2.00, fine male birds at \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Only \$6.00 to \$8.00 per trio, while they last.

They are worth much more money.

Order at once and get the first pick.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO. POULTRY YARDS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VIRGINIA FRUIT LANDS



\$10 to \$20 per acre will buy land in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley that will grow better fruit than can be grown on land costing from \$100 to \$200 per acre elsewhere. There are special reasons for this condition. The price will probably double in five years. **VIRGINIA'S MILD CLIMATE**, close markets, cold mountain water and best social environment make her very attractive to the North. Homeseeker. Send today for illustrated Quarterly, maps, Homeseeker's Excursion rates and other information.

F. H. LaBaume, Agr. & Ind. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Dept. G, 36 Roanoke, Va.

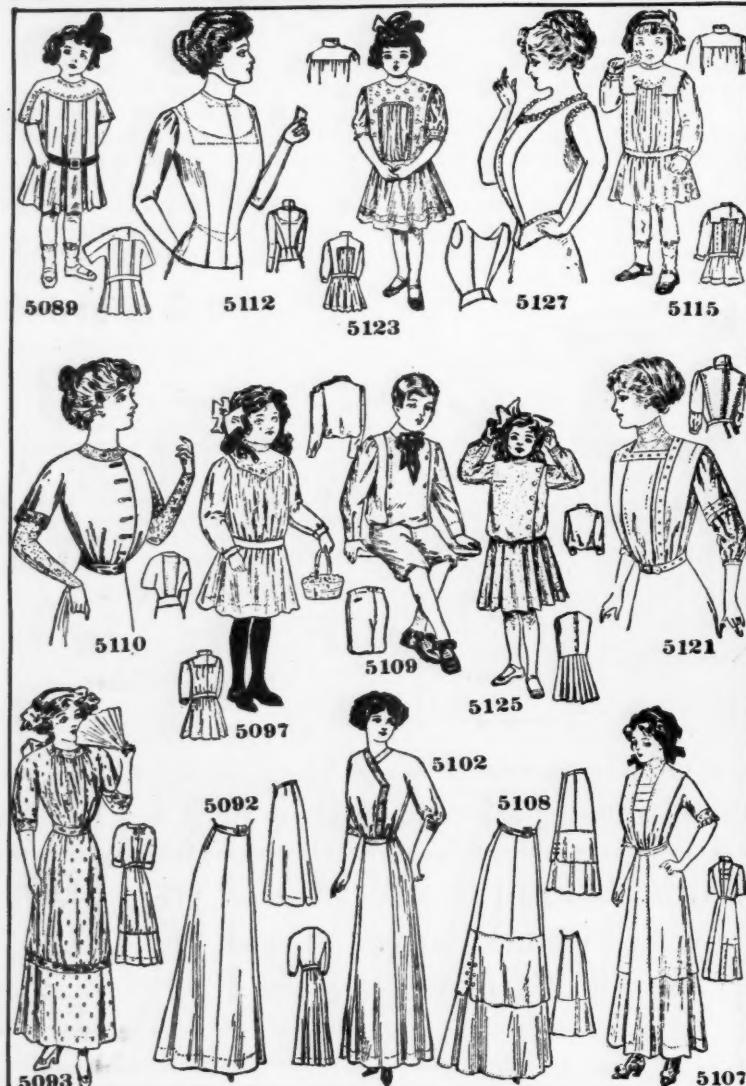




Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



Green's Fruit Grower Patterns

5089—Child's Dress, closed at back and with yoke forming upper part of sleeves. 3 sizes, 3 to 7 years.
 5112—Ladies' Waist, lining closed at front or back. High Dutch or low neck, long or short sleeves and round or pointed waist line. 8 sizes, 32 to 46.
 5123—Girls' Yoke Dress, with or without bertha sections. 5 sizes, 4 to 12 years.
 5127—Ladies' Tight-Fitting Corset Cover; especially good for stout figures. 6 sizes, 36 to 46.
 5115—Child's Yoke Dress, with or without bertha. 1 sizes, 3 to 9 years.
 5110—Ladies' Waist, closed at front, and with underslip. 6 sizes, 32 to 42.
 5097—Girls' Yoke Dress. 6 sizes, 2 to 12 years.
 5109—Boys' Blouse Suit, blouse with removable collar, and trousers (4 and 6 without fly, 8 and 10 with fly), finished

by number, and give size in inches.
 Address Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

All About Fruit-Growing.

C. A. Green: I have purchased a plot of ground 100 feet square in greater New York, Borough of Queens, within ten minutes' walk to the railroad station where trains will carry you to the heart of New York city in twenty minutes. It is my intention to build a home there in the near future. I want to hold this property for some time if I live for it is growing in value and will be worth considerable in not very many years hence. In order to pay taxes and interest on money invested, I wish to devote my spare time in cultivating it and adopting some side line which may eventually develop in an independent living for me. The two main things which I have in mind is

squabs and fruit. Now, Mr. Green, I would like to have your advice and suggestions as to just what you think would be the best fruits and distance apart to plant on 75 x 100 feet of this plot which would yield the quickest and best paying crops with the least work and expense. I want nothing but the best, hardy, regular bearing and best marketable fruits. It is my intention to cultivate the plot with a hand cultivator afternoons from 3 o'clock on. While I have in mind to plant a variety of fruits for home consumption, I would like to make a specialty of some one or combination of fruits. I have thought of plums with dwarf pears set between, or blackberries and gooseberries or fruit trees with blackberries or gooseberries between. For plums, from what I have read, York State prune seems to be an early bearer and good marketable fruit. How does Thanksgiving prune compare with it in bearing and fruit quality? Burbank and Lumbard look good, too. The ground is composed one foot dark loam, two feet clay loam, and gravel underneath. It has a thick heavy sod on which I am having plowed and planted to corn and vegetables. It is my intention to set out trees and small fruits this fall. Before planting the trees, etc., would it be advisable to manure it and plow it under first or would it be better to plant the trees and then apply what share should a landlord receive

Bell It Down.

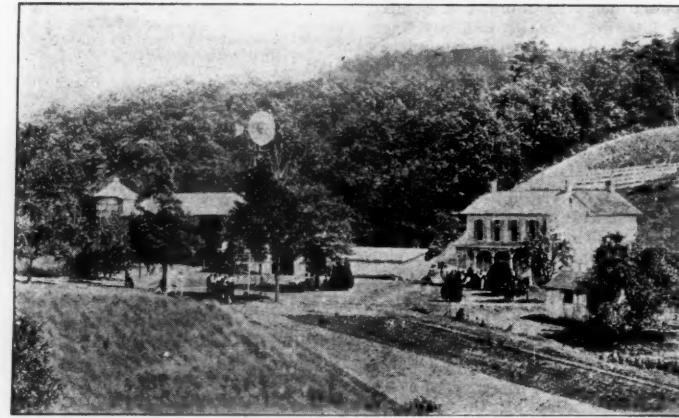
If you have a thought that's happy, Make it short and crisp, and snappy. When your brain its coin has minted, Down the page your pen has sprinted, If you want your effort printed, Bell it down.

Take out every surplus letter— Fewer syllables the better— Make your meaning plain—express it. So we'll know, not merely guess it. Then, my friend, ere you address it, Bell it down.

Bell out all the extra trimmings— Skim it well, then skim the skimmings— When you're sure 'twould be a sin to Send another sentence into, Bell it down.

Growing Fruits on Shares.

Mr. C. A. Green: I have been a reader of your valuable paper for several years and I think it one of the best and most reliable papers published. I have read with interest the many valuable and instructive articles on fruit and berry culture, as well as the good advice and information from the editor and now I am seeking information and advice for myself and it may be a help to other readers. I am living in one of the best berry growing regions of Ohio, within eight miles of one of the best markets of the state, a city of 140,000. I have had some experience in growing berries. What I would like to know is better to plant the trees and then apply what share should a landlord receive



This is W. T. Suter's "Sunnyside" farm, Pennsylvania.

a heavy mulch of manure right before cold weather and allow it to lie on top until spring and plow it under then? If you will take the time to tell me just how you would plant this plot if it were yours in order to get the most profit out of it considering the time I have to devote to it.—Subscriber, N. Y.

C. A. Green's reply: I publish the above letter in full for the reason that I receive many such letters and desire to explain that it is about impossible to answer them in a satisfactory manner. This friend seems to have but little knowledge of fruit. He appeals to me to supply him with facts and suggestions. The best reply I can make is to send him my book "How I Made the Old Farm Pay," for nothing less than a book will in any measure satisfy him and the book itself may not entirely satisfy him. Further than sending the book I will add that the growing of squabs is something that must be learned the same as fruit growing, and no one can teach another how to grow fruits or how to do much of anything by a letter. It is true that there is money made in all kinds of fruit growing. But the person who plants those fruits must have knowledge of the wants of the plants, vines and trees and of the kind of soil in which they are planted, how the soil should be prepared and a thousand other things equally important. Therefore my advice invariably is, if you lack experience, begin by planting in a small way. A few plants of the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant, grape and gooseberry and a few trees of the apple, peach, pear, plum, quince and cherry. The less experience you have the less you should plant on the start. From this small planting you will learn much the first year, much the second year and much every year until you grow old and gray at the work. In fact you will never stop learning even if you get to be as old as Methusaleh.

Diseases of White Pine.—Several new diseases which have attacked white pine of late years render that variety somewhat less desirable for use in reforesting. The most dangerous disease is probably the blister rust, which is now quite widely distributed in nine of the states. In Ontario and in New Foundland it is believed to be under control. It is a disease which kills the tree and which seems to be more dangerous in this country than in Europe.

Civilization is spreading rapidly in the Philippines. In the last fiscal year they imported from this country \$39,000 worth of soap, compared with \$22,000 the year before.—"Wall Street Journal."

The secret of success is constancy to purpose.—Beaconsfield.

How I Made the Farm Pay By Fruit Growing



HOW TO PLANT AND GROW ALL HARDY FRUITS
By CHARLES A. GREEN
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HOW I MADE THE OLD FARM PAY

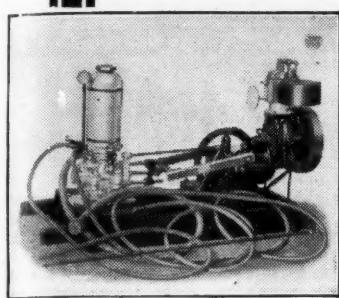
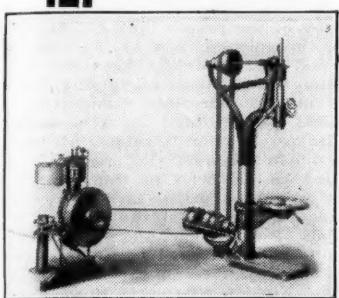
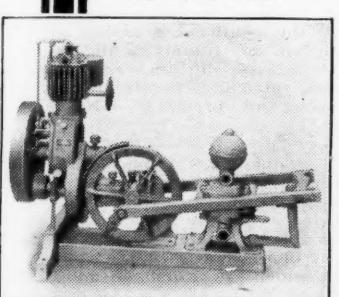
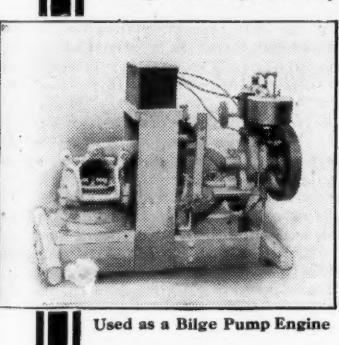
An Autobiography worth many dollars to one interested in fruit growing. It tells how its author, growing success out of an abandoned farm. By reading this book many have caught the spirit of the author, and, by the methods given in the book, have attained success.

By the author of "How I Made the Farm Pay".

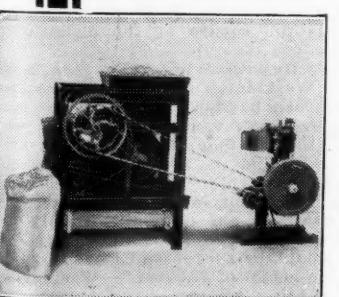
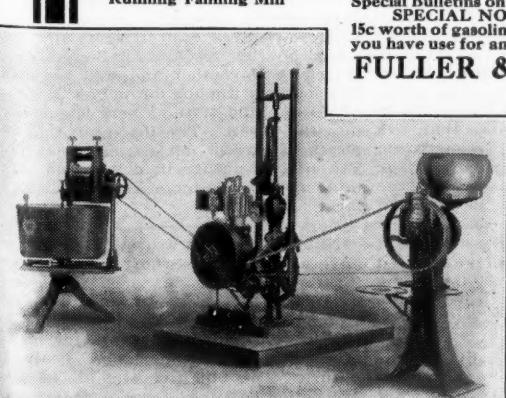
Send 25¢ for the book, the expense of publication and postage being paid. Address, C. A. GREEN, Box 600, Rochester, N. Y.

POWER for PUMPING and OTHER WORK

Greatest General Utility Engine on Earth!

Farm Pump Engine
Running Spraying OutfitFarm Pump Engine
Running Drill PressFarm Pump Engine
Running Pressure System Pump

Used as a Bilge Pump Engine

Farm Pump Engine
Running Fanning Mill

Engine Pumping and Running Washer and Cream Separator

These pictures speak in thunder tones of the Farm Pump Engine's greatness. Yet they only begin to tell the scope of its almost unlimited uses. It's the latest and greatest of all small engines designed for pumping and general work.

A pygmy in size, a "baby" in age, but a very giant in power! In less than a year from its introduction it has won international fame, not on account of its novelty, but because of its performance.

Water Supply, Fire Protection and Portable Power for Home Owners

As a pumping engine alone it is absolutely supreme. It solves the Water Problem on farms and country estates. Pumps 800 to 1,000 gallons per hour. Gives Fire Protection, instantly available, day or night!

But the engine is more than a pumper. It is a complete and portable Power Plant—a general utility engine for running light machines. In this great field it takes the place of primitive muscle-power. Supplies cheap and convenient power for all classes of light work. Thousands of men are doing the work of engines. Running heavy machines by hand-power or foot-power. Burning up expensive human energy instead of cheap gasoline!

This engine saves three men's wages every day it runs. Get one going on your place and see how it saves time and money. Send Coupon to-day for Catalog and Special Bulletin.

Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine

A Complete Portable Power Plant

No Belts! No Shafts! No Arms! No Pump Jacks! No Special Platform Needed!

Note how it differs in looks from ordinary gasoline engines. This is the key to its greatness. It is a self-contained, Portable Power Plant—air-cooled, without fans or attachments. Everything but the gasoline comes in the packing box in which it is shipped. It needs no cement foundation, no belts, arms, shafts, pump jacks or other accessories! Important working parts protected by metal case. Runs without sparks, flame or odor, and with practically no vibration.

CANNOT FREEZE OR OVERHEAT. It has stood the test of the hottest summer and the coldest winter in years. Needs no attention while running. Self-oiling. Tank holds a day's supply of gasoline.

How it Works

The engine attaches to any standard force pump by means of four common nuts. It will start with half a ton lift on the sucker rod and run at the rate of 31 to 35 strokes a minute as long as the fuel holds out. The length of strokes can be regulated.

Works in any well that a windmill will pump. Easily detached and moved. Has a convenient 4-inch pulley for operating all kinds of hand-power or foot-power machines.

By attaching a piece of ordinary pipe for extra air chamber it will throw water over any ordinary building. Throws a stream of water as high as a house or 60 feet on the level. Splendid fire protection—worth everything in an emergency. Affords a

means of storing great volumes of water in reservoirs or tanks.

The Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine is as high grade a machine in every respect as the best automobile engines. Every engine built and GUARANTEED for Strength, Durability and Steady Running by the Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co.

Coupon Brings Free Books

Patented June 15, 1909.
Others applied for.

We cannot do justice to the Farm Pump Engine in an advertisement. "The Story of a Great Little Engine" is told in a Special Book. Ask for a copy and see for yourself how this engine fits your requirements.

Write for the name of the nearest dealer who has the engine on exhibition.

Fuller & Johnson High-Powered Double-Efficiency Engines

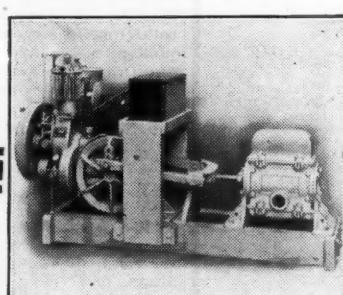
These mighty engines are the supreme achievement in gasoline engineering. Built in sizes from 3 to 18 H. P. inclusive—stationary, portable and self-contained. "Open Water Jacket" type—non-freezing and trouble-proof. Most easily managed engines in the world. If interested, ask for Book on coupon below.

TO DEALERS: Send for our great Dealers' Proposition to-day. Write us for Book of Testimonials and also for our Special Bulletin on Irrigation, Spray Outfits, Pressure Systems and Diaphragm Pump Outfits.

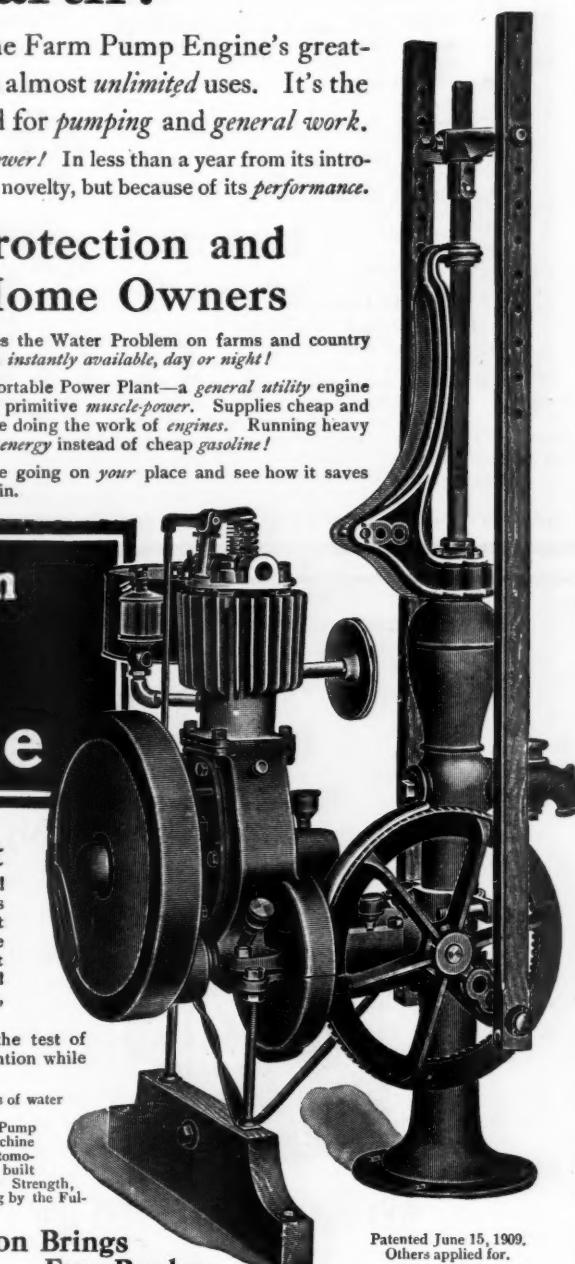
SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: One of our Bilge Pump Outfits shown in the magazine and 15c worth of gasoline a day will save you from \$5 to \$7 every day you operate it on any kind of a job where you have use for an ordinary Bilge or Diaphragm pump.

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108 W. Willow Street, MADISON, Wis.
Established 1840



Running Suction Pump



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Please send me the books checked below:
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CLARK'S "CUTAWAY" EXTENSION HEAD ORCHARD HARROWS

Every orchardist and fruit grower should have one or more of these labor savers and fruit makers.

Thorough cultivation makes large crops. Stirring the soil lets in the air, sunshine and new life and kills foul vegetation. The "CUTAWAY" disk slices, stirs, lifts, twists and aerates the soil.

These harrows are made in 20 sizes to extend beyond team under low limbs of trees. The double levers give the driver full control of the tool at all times. Clark's Cutaway Tools

run lighter and do better work than any other machine, either harrow or plough, and when properly used are guaranteed to produce 25 to 50% more crops. Will last a lifetime.

Send today for FREE Booklet describing 120 sizes and styles.

CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY
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PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

"Sure-Opener"

Will Open Any Tin or Glass Cans

THE "SURE-OPENER" will cut an opening from two to seven inches in diameter in fruit-vegetable, meat and fish cans; paint, oil, syrup and molasses cans; it will also seal and unseal any size "Mason" or other glass jars. IT WILL REMOVE THE TIGHTEST STICKING SCREW TOP FROM TIN, GLASS OR CHINA RECEPTACLES. No more trouble to get tops off gasoline or kerosene cans. No more broken glass or china jars. Saves time and temper. Always ready. The cutter is always sharp. The grip for sealing or unsealing glass or china jars never slips. Adjustable to any size. Is built like a jack-

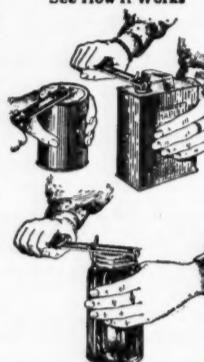
The Lever makes a stronger grip than any man's hand.

Because of its jack-like construction it is so strong that it will cut a perfectly smooth opening in the toughest tin, and will remove the tightest sticking screw top. Actual length is eight inches and made of steel to give toughness and strength. Nothing to get out of order. So simple and positive in its action that a child can easily use it.

OUR OFFER—Send 50 cents for a year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower and the "SURE-OPENER" will come back to you by return mail.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

See How It Works



You do not have to call a man when you have the "Sure-Opener"

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



WHY DON'T YOU TAKE THIS TRIP?

Nearly every woman in America has a desire to visit the countries across the Atlantic. For many years Aunt Hannah has conducted a department in Green's Fruit Grower. Aunt Hannah never expected to make this long wished-for trip; but coming into possession of more wealth than the average person, she decided to gratify her ambition and visit all the big places in Europe.

By special request she was instructed to select photographs of all the really big things to be seen while on this trip, and this collection of photographs has been reproduced, in colors, on fifty post cards, with a complete description of each place of importance visited printed on each card.

While we cannot all make the trip Aunt Hannah made, yet we all can see what she saw while there if we possess a package of these views. These fifty post cards will be sent to you when renewing your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. For every \$1.00 sent we will renew your subscription three years and send you the complete trip "Through Europe With Aunt Hannah." Better secure this set now as the edition will be exhausted soon.

N. B.—In case you do not care to renew the paper for three years send 50 cents and the paper will be renewed one year, and the complete trip "Through Europe With Aunt Hannah" will be sent by return mail. If you are a new subscriber the above offers hold good. Address,

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



Malaria Kills 15,000 a Year.

Dr. Searle Harris, of Mobile, Ala., said at a recent medical convention that malaria, though decreasing in severity and frequency, continued as one of the most prevalent diseases in many localities of the United States, in some places its mortality rate amounting to 25 per cent. of the total number of deaths. In this country in 1900 the number of deaths from malaria was 14,909, says the New York "Sun."

It should be remembered that malaria as a complication of a number of diseases, is responsible for many deaths which were ascribed to other causes. It has been estimated that malaria cost the nation from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually.

"Malaria could be entirely eradicated in one year in any community," said Dr. Harris, "if every person having the disease could take quinine long enough to be completely cured. It is the man and not the mosquito that carries malaria through the winter, thus perpetuating the disease.

"The average physician does not regard malaria as a serious disease. He relieves the acute symptoms in a few days, and when the patient dies of malaria he feels that the patient has neglected himself. It is in most malarial regions that the disease is most lightly regarded. The seriousness of the disease and the importance of radical cure should be more emphasized. The complications which result from failure to cure are responsible for more deaths than the acute and pernicious forms."

How People Get Sick.

Eating too much and too fast, and swallowing imperfectly masticated food. By taking too much fluid during meals. Drinking poisonous whiskey and other intoxicating drinks. Keeping late hours at night and sleeping too late in the morning. Wearing clothing too tight so as to retard circulation. Wearing thin shoes. Neglecting to take sufficient exercise to keep the hands and feet warm. Neglecting to wash the body sufficiently to keep the pores of the skin open. Exchanging the warm clothing worn in a warm room during the day for light costumes and exposure incident to evening parties. Starving the stomach to gratify a vain and foolish passion for dress. Keeping up a constant excitement, fretting the mind with borrowed troubles. Employing cheap doctors and swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginary ill. Taking meals at irregular intervals.—"Medical Summary."

Good Health.

After my experience in the country, if I were to be cross-examined as to the requisites of a farm, I should say that the chief thing to be desired in any sort of agriculture, is good health in the farmer. What, after all, can touch that? How many of our joys that we think intellectual are purely physical! This joy of the morning that the poet carols so cheerfully, is often nothing more than the exuberance produced by a good hot breakfast. Going out of my kitchen door some mornings and standing for a moment, while surveying the green and spreading fields of my farm, it seems to me truly as if all nature were making a bow to me. It seems to me that there never was a better cow than mine, never a more perfectly perfect horse, and as for pigs, could any in the world herald my approach with more cheerful grunts and squealings!—David Grayson, in the "American."

Strength of Human Hair.—A human hair of average thickness can support a load of 6 1/4 ounces and the average number of hairs on the head is about 30,000. A woman's long hair has a total tensile strength of more than five tons, and this strength can be increased one-third by twisting the hair. The ancients made practical use of the strength of human hair. The cords of the Roman catapults were made of the hair of slaves, and it is recorded that the free women of Carthage offered their luxuriant tresses for the same use when their city was besieged by the Romans.—London "Globe."

"Why do people have silver weddings, pa?"

"Just to show to the world what their powers of endurance have been."

"—Judge."



Watermelons Are Ripe.—Photograph sent in by Arthur Delaunarte, Michigan.

What is Old Age?

In the news columns of an esteemed contemporary recently, a man of sixty was persistently called "old man." In a neighboring column a person of "over sixty-five" was described as "aged." It may be said that these are the insolences of juvenile reporters, who are to be pardoned since youth as a stuff will not endure. Are these misjudgments not rather instances, and therefore to be mentioned in reproof of error, of a lingering ancient misconception of the proper limit of old age?

In the spirited days of the race, to the end of the Middle Ages and long beyond, what with hard fighting, harder drinking, incredible insanitation, a medical practice often as wise as that of darkest witchcraft ridden Africa, it was difficult to live; and men were regarded as old who in this improved time would be called mere boys. In these happier days the metes and bounds of a no longer morose, a cheerful and golf enlivened age, must be set and have been set much further forward. Nobody who cares to be either accurate or polite will call anybody under 100 "old." A man of sixty or sixty-five is on the last stretch of youth or in the vestibule of middle age; no more but so. Infants in the twenties, children in the thirties, striplings in the forties, younglings in the fifties, please observe and preserve.—New York "Sun."

Some Facts About Sight.

There is absolutely no limit to the normal vision, if the sight be unobstructed, according to Dr. E. W. McAllister, of Philadelphia, who was seen at the Shoreham. "Yet we can see the stars, which are trillions of miles away, while we cannot see a tree twenty miles distant. Why? It is true that all objects diminish in apparent size in a direct proportion to distance; but that is not the only reason. The chief reason is that our vision is obstructed by the curvature of the earth. It is often a matter of interest and importance to know how far we can see from any given height, or, conversely, how far one must be above the earth to see an object at a given distance. The exact calculation of these figures would require the use of very complex formulae, but for practical use two very simple rules will suffice. The distance in miles at which an object upon the face of the earth is visible is equal to the square root of one and a half times the height of the observer in feet above the surface, and, conversely, the height in feet to which an observer must be placed to see a distant object is equal to two-thirds the square of the distance in miles.

"For instance," added Dr. McAllister, "the Washington monument is 555 feet high; at what height must an observer fifty miles away, be in order to see the top of it? Supposing the observer should stand on the ground; we find by the first rule that he could just see the top, twenty-nine miles away, and to overcome the remaining twenty-one miles, due to the convexity of the earth, he would, by rule second, have to climb to the height of 294 feet."—Washington "Herald."

"There are families on the coast of Japan whose ancestors for hundreds of years have lived entirely from the proceeds of the seaweed gathered from March to November and sold for food. The natives anchor branches of trees at the mouths of the rivers which flow into the ocean. The incoming tide deposits seaweed on these branches. The natives gather it, dry it and after mincing it with huge knives sell it in large quantities."

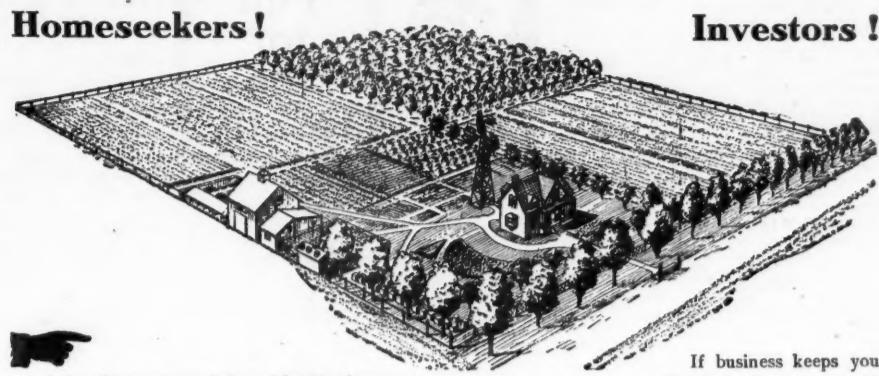
Nuts.—Scientists are more and more advocating the uses of nuts as food for the human body, since they average from 15 to 33 per cent protein and from 50 to 70 per cent fat, thereby proving a natural substitute for meats and of much cleaner and healthier nature. The nutritive elements of nuts are better balanced than of meats, and when properly eaten they are as easily digested.

DO YOU WANT A SOUTHERN HOME?

Health, Wealth and Happiness in the finest climate imaginable await settlers in this productive country.

Only 52 of these farms left located near Yellow Pine, Washington County, Alabama, along the Washington & Choctaw Railroad, 60 miles from the Gulf Coast.

You are now offered an exceedingly inviting opportunity to procure at a very low price, and on easy terms, a home for yourself in the most productive country in the world, where ten acres will yield an income of \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year—where not one crop, but two, three, and even four crops may be grown each year on the same ground, where climate, natural rainfall and soil unite in creating bountiful harvests. Lands adapted to General Farming, Corn, Cotton, Market Gardening, Fruit Growing, Nuts or Poultry, Live Stock, Bees and Dairying, etc.



Scientific farming reinforced by Northern brains and energy, is accomplishing wonders in this three and four-crop-a-year country.

If business keeps you North in Summer, spend your Winters in Alabama, in comfort and at a profit.

One of These Productive 10-Acre Farms in Alabama, the Wonderland Will yield an income of \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year to settlers; and investors and speculators who buy this land are assured of big returns.

GREAT FRUIT DISTRICT

It has now become pretty generally known that the WASHINGTON & CHOCTAW TERRITORY IN ALABAMA has developed into a wonderful fruit district. One of the largest orchards in that vicinity belongs to H. D. Wing, and as a three-year-old venture produced THIRTY CAR-LOADS OF peaches this year. Mr. Wing has 200 acres in trees, and 500 acres unimproved. He has just sold his place to a corporation for \$150,000. This gives him \$700 per acre for his improved land, and \$50 per acre for his raw land.

THIS ORCHARD IS IN THE MIDST OF THE WASHINGTON & CHOCTAW TERRITORY and surrounded by the land offered at a small price in this advertisement of the company. THE REGION IS ESPECIALLY GOOD FOR PEARS, PEACHES, FIGS, APPLES, PECANS AND SATSUMA ORANGES, and the Washington & Choctaw people in order to get settlers along the new W. & C. Railroad are offering the land in various sized tracts of from ten acres up ON EASY MONTHLY OR ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

In addition to being good fruit land, THE TERRITORY IS SHOWING UP WONDERFULLY WELL FOR ALL SORTS OF GRAINS, INCLUDING CORN, OATS AND RYE, ALSO COTTON, SUGAR-CANE AND GRASSES.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES

This Washington & Choctaw territory offers a wonderful opportunity to Northern farm-renters, who find land prices too high in their native state, or to the town man who wants to get away from the city strife and small salaries, or to the farm-owner who wants a pleasant Southern home where he can pass his winters, and best of all to the man who wants to invest in lands which are increasing in price over 200 per cent a year. This is the place to make money.

You can buy this land on long time with annual payments or on little monthly payments of \$5.00 a month.

THE SOIL

A sandy loam entirely controllable and without a peer in productiveness. Northern men having successfully tilled it for fourteen years and made money. No guess work nor theory, but known to be good dirt from actual test.

THE CLIMATE

The territory is about 60 miles from the Gulf Coast, 300 feet elevation above the sea. Cool in summer; no heat prostrations and the winters permit out of door work in the fields, snow being unknown.

THE RAINFALL

Averages 59 inches per year, every month having a share; no droughts, no irrigation needed, but ample and adequate rains for all crops.

THE HEALTHFULNESS

The territory has been under observation and reported upon for a number of years by the United States Marine Hospital commission, and these reports say that it is the only part of the United States absolutely free from local diseases.

THE WATER

Its natural purity is proven by analysis, which shows the water to have been the purest of 9,000 samples examined by the University of Illinois.

THE PEOPLE

This territory is being populated with energetic red-blooded white men from the North, and this colony gives indications of continuing without a rival in the entire South.

AGENTS WANTED

We want agents to sell our land in unoccupied territory. Write for terms. We have a good piece of land and we want honest men to sell it for us.

THE CROPS

Anything can be grown on the Washington & Choctaw land that can be raised elsewhere. Crops can be produced twelve months in the year, and more corn can be grown to the acre than is possible in the best corn states of the North.

IT IS AN ADMIRABLE COUNTRY

For stock-raising and can hardly be surpassed for poultry, bees and truck-gardening. This year many fields of corn in this region have been gathered which ran from 90 to 112 bushels to the acre. Cucumbers and beans run from \$350 to \$450 per acre. Irish potatoes bring \$150 per acre; sweet potatoes run up to \$250 per acre. Asparagus netted over \$400 per acre. The land must eventually become very valuable.

NURSERY ON THE LAND

We are establishing a nursery in the midst of our holdings, consisting of 520 acres and when completed will be the largest nursery in the South. We will supply our settlers with all their nursery needs at a big discount. We have many good things to offer settlers in our region and we see no reason why land values should not increase faster here than they have in most parts of the country.

FIVE-ACRE ORCHARDS

Our nursery department will plant you a five-acre orchard and take care of it for five years if you wish. This is not a regular business of ours, but we have competent men that will plant and oversee your orchard. In many other ways we are prepared to be of service to you. Your success in a measure is our success and we help you get properly started.

MARKETS

There is unlimited demand for everything the grower has to sell. Fast trains carry the produce to the States both North and South with low freight rates and quick service.

The profit per acre runs from \$75.00 to \$1,000, depending upon the crop growing.

THE OPPORTUNITY

The land can be bought on easy payments and long time at a trifling cost per acre. One does not have to live in Alabama in order to be a purchaser, but can stay at home and pay for the property out of his earnings and watch it grow in value.

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET

If you were sure you could make \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year from a farm in the Washington & Choctaw territory, would you be interested? We print a 20-page booklet that tells all about this land and gives many letters from people who know the land, have tilled it and who are doing well. Send for this booklet. It is free. We want you to see it and to know about this beautiful country we are offering at such low price and on such easy terms. You can go to this new country and be sure that your energy will make twice, yes three times, the money that it will produce in the North. This is not idle talk—it is a fact and our booklet will prove it to you. Send for it. Your future success is certainly worth a postage stamp. Send for this booklet—it may give you ideas you never thought of before and it costs you nothing.

GET OUR FREE BOOKLET

Mail this coupon or send us your name on a postal card to the WASHINGTON & CHOCTAW LAND CO., 6143 TIMES BLDG., ST. LOUIS, MO., and we will send you a handsome illustrated booklet telling all about our lands.

Name

Address

Washington & Choctaw Land Co.,
6143 TIMES BUILDING - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

No display advertising will be placed in this department and no type larger than 6-point. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. An advertisement containing ten words or less, will be inserted at \$1 per issue, additional words ten cents each. Cash must accompany every order. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement to appear.

Special Price to Subscribers.—Paid in advance subscribers, only \$1.00 for 15 words or less. Additional words six cents per word, to paid-up subscribers only.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER. Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

GINSENG PLANTS and seeds for sale. Write for prices. P. F. Lewis, Jamestown, N. Y.

GINSENG PLANTS, northern grown one and two years old, for sale, at reasonable prices. John B. Hooker, Fly Creek, N. Y.

MILCH GOATS—Swiss and Spanish breeds for sale, good milk producers. G. H. Wickersham, No. 1240 St. Francis Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred registered Holstein bull calf, born May 29, 1910. Mostly white. Good pedigree. Photograph, pedigree and price on application. Madison Cooper, 120 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

BERRY PLANTS—Best grade raspberry, blackberry and strawberry; also blackberry root cuttings, and fruit trees at half usual wholesale prices. Beagle hounds at reasonable prices. Our wholesale catalog will save you money. It is free. Write us to-day. Gray's Nursery, Dept. "G," Pekin, Ind. R. 13, box 79.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOURTEEN ACRE apple, cherry and pear orchard; good buildings. Chas. E. Lucas, R. No. 3, Missoula, Mont.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange property, any kind, anywhere, address Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

REALLY TROPICAL FLORIDA—Plots for homesitters only. Groves planted and cared for. Tropical Company, Modello, Florida.

DELAWARE FARMS for sale. Perfect climate, all kinds of fruits, vegetables, grains, grasses. Poultry farms. All prices, terms to suit anyone. Catalogue free. Clark & Son, Dover, Delaware.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM or Business. If you want to buy or sell any kind of business or property, anywhere at any price, address Frank P. Cleveland, Real Estate Expert, 2855 Adams Express building, Chicago, Ill.

FRUIT FARMS, bearing, one to four miles of depot, 60 to 80 miles of New York city, southeast New York state, 40 to 175 acres, \$2000 to \$7000. Also dairy farms, with large orchards, close to market, best soil in state, Dutchess county, buildings worth more than price asked in most cases, \$5000 up. These farms will increase in value 50 to 100 per cent. In few years, paying investments, so close to city, some Connecticut village farms, 5 acres up, \$2000 up. A. V. B. Hawley, Ridgefield, Conn.

WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We can turn a quick sale for you, as we are in close touch with buyers everywhere. Let us show you how to save agents' commissions. Or if you want to buy property of any kind, anywhere, write us. American Investment Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks, clerks at Washington, D. C., city carriers and postoffice clerks. High salaries. Annual vacations. Steady work. Common education sufficient. September examinations everywhere. Preparation free. Write immediately for schedule showing dates and places. Franklin Institute, Dept. A-66, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

BROTHER accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. G. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

FODDER BINDERS—Something new. You can save your fodder with little labor. Send for circulars to E. G. Menendenhall, Agent for Clark's Cutaway Tools and Fruit Growers Supplies, Kinmundy, Illinois. Box 303.

WE HAVE typewritten list fifteen thousand names with addresses, of farmers, fruit growers, poultry raisers, in West Virginia. Will furnish list \$15; sample page for inspection on application. Mountain State Investment Company, Belington, West Virginia.

Hints to Agriculturists.

Lettuce should not be dressed too warmly in the summer.

Sweet peas will naturally be sweeter if planted in rows between sugar beets. An abundant supply of currants for family use may be had from a single electric light plant.

If you have trouble with your corn, a reliable chiropractor should be consulted.

To keep your hens free from vermin furnish each with a fine tooth comb. The roosters will, of course, use their own combs.

To make small fruits pay, place them in the bottom of the boxes well hidden under the big fruits.

Henry wishes to know the difference between hens and poultry. Hens, Henry, are what our neighbors keep; poultry is what we keep ourselves.—Boston Transcript.



Legalities.

A legislator is the only man who can tell whether or not a law ought to be passed.

An executive is the only man who can tell whether or not it ought to be enforced.

A judge is the only man who can tell whether or not it has been violated.

A lawyer is the only man who can tell how it may be violated with impunity.

A layman is one who cannot possibly know anything about a law without seeing a lawyer.—"Life."

"Is Mrs. Schnorer in?" asked the caller.

"Yes, ma'am," answered the maid-of-all-work in the boarding house. "She's in her room."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, ma'am. I just overheard her taking a nap."—Good Housekeeping.

A woman once said, "I love baseball, Mr. Ball. I love especially to watch the man at the bat. It is so cute, too, the way he keeps hitting the ground gently with the bat's end. Why does he do that, though?"

"Well, you see, madam," I said, "the worms have an annoying habit of coming up to see who's batting, and that naturally puts a man out a bit; so he just taps them on the head lightly, and down they go."—Christian Work and Evangelist.

How He Meant It.

Lady Customer, to Merchant—I have brought back these six pairs of children's "Darnless" guaranteed stockings and would like some new ones in their place, as you advertise.

Merchant—Vy, madam, by de looks of dese stockings you must have let de children wear em; dat vas a great mistake; if dey hadn't wore em dey would never need darnin.

Customer—Yes, but you guaranteed them.

Merchant—Yes, I guaranteed em to be stockins; dat vas all.

Customer—And you said they were warranted "fast color"—and now just see how the color has run.

Merchant—Madam, I see you can't be suited. I told you de color vas "fast," and now you say yourself it has "run." Aind "runnin" fast enough for you; it couldn't go no faster midout flyin, could it?

Beg Pardon.—Policeman (to thief climbing into a window by an apple tree)—"What are you doing up that tree?"

Thief—"I was trying to get an apple or two."

Policeman—"Apples in April?"

Thief—"Excuse me, sir—I had forgotten that."—"Fliegende Blaetter."

WANTED

Vertise, accept orders, and make deliveries for our fire extinguisher in their territory. We want general agents and managers also, and we give enormous profits.

It is an opportunity to get away from the slavery of wages; to get into business for yourself. You will be your own boss—you will be independent, have abundant money, pleasant position, and your time will be your own. It is the chance of a lifetime.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY

We will appoint you and teach you everything about the business.

Anyone—young or old—who is honest can secure a position.

Our active salesmen are always furnished complete sample outfit free.

Hundreds are getting rich.

LISTEN:—Edward McGough, O., says: "Made \$160.00 last week.

body satisfied—me best of all."

E. J. Dill, Mich., writes: "Never dreamed of anything selling so easily."

one day—profit \$22.50.

No trick at all—just show and take the order." That's the way it goes—every man prosperous and happy—coining money hand over fist.

F. J. Baughman, Ohio, says: "Sold 15

"Ah, sir, we do enjoy your sermons," remarked an old lady to a new curate. "They are so instructive. We never knew what sin was until you came to the parish."—The Sacred Heart Review.

"Yes," said the constant reader, "I'm stuck on one of your books."

"Which one?" asked the author with the high brow.

"Why, the one I bought," answered the party of the reading part.

"Mr. Grimes," said the minister to the deacon, "we'd better take up the collection before the sermon this morning."

"Why?"

"Because I'm going to preach on the subject of economy."

Mrs. Hix—I don't take any stock in these faith cures brought about by the laying on of hands.

Mrs. Dix—Well, I do. I cured my little boys of the cigarette habit that way.—"Stray Stories."

After a man gets on the farther side of forty he becomes reconciled—even though he isn't satisfied.—Chicago "News."

There's no way so easy to get fooled as thinking a man who will look you straight in the eye will do other things straight.—New York "Press."



You Are Another!

"William, what is the first thing your father says when he sits down to the table?"

"He says, 'Go slow with the butter, kids; it's forty cents a pound,'" replied the youngster.—"Everybody's."

"Susannah," asked the preacher, when it came her turn to answer the usual question in such cases, "do you take this man to be your wedded husband, for better or for worse?"

"Jes' as he is, pahson," she interrupted; "jes as he is. Ef he gits any bettah Ah'll know de good Lawd's gwine to take 'im; an' ef he gits any wusser, w'y, Ah'll tend to 'im myself."—Youth's Companion.

"Jones," said a man, "tells me that his wooden leg pained him horribly last night."

"Nonsense!" was the reply. "How could his wooden leg pain him?"

"His wife," the man explained, "hit him over the head with it."

"A man, my son," explains the fond father, "selects his hat by the size and a woman chooses hers by the price."—Chicago "Evening Post."

"She wouldn't listen to my suit; what do you suppose is the reason?"

"Your tie is so loud she probably couldn't hear your suit."—Houston "Post."

We need good honest men who are willing to work. We are appointing salesmen every day to demonstrate, advertise, and sell our fire extinguisher in their territory. We want general agents and managers also, and we give enormous profits.

It is an opportunity to get away from the slavery of wages; to get into business for yourself. You will be your own boss—you will be independent, have abundant money, pleasant position, and your time will be your own.

It is the chance of a lifetime.

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